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16 August 1985

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS



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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

KIRGHIZ MOTHER PROUD OF SON'S DESIRE TO BE OFFICER

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 8 March 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by G. Mustakova, a kolkhoz farmer from Alamedinskiy Rayon, among several other articles devoted to International Women's Day. Having endured hardships during World War II herself, Mustakova realizes the need for peace and for the Soviet Army to serve as the bulwark of peace in the world. She is the fortunate mother of 10 children, 7 sons and 3 daughters. One son, Arstanbek, is studying at the naval military schools in Kiev, and he writes often that he is mastering his studies well and will like very much being a naval officer. Recently Arstanbek took part in a meeting of the republic Komsomol aktiv that was held with the participation of students from military schools in the country. She says that she was moved by great pride that her son was sitting in the presidium of the meeting and that he made an ardent speech. They also honored her by seating her in the presidium. She is proud of her son who is preparing to serve in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces and be an officer. Two of her sons now studying in school want to be military specialists like Arstanbek. She too concurs with their desire. Let them have the profession they want and love, for defending the homeland is indeed a sacred duty.

MAR AVN PTSYGO URGES KIRGHIZ TO BECOME OFFICERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 19 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 700-word article by special correspondent J. Mederaliyev on an agitational and propaganda visit to Kirghiziya by 19 people, including such prominent military figures as Marshal of Aviation Ivan Pstygo, Lieutenant Generals Vitaliy Popkov and Pavel Taran, Major General of Aviation Nikolay Kozlov, and Colonel and film director A. Zhigulenko. After a welcoming ceremony at the Manas airport, the participants in the agitational group were received by the Komsomol second secretary Ye. G. Semenenko. At the reception Marshal Pstygo expresses satisfaction over the optimism he has observed in Kirghiz young people and notes that young Kirghiz are also taking their place in the militant ranks of the Soviet Army. He states that he wants to call the attention of his audience to one serious matter. "Standing before us is the task of supplementing the ranks of our army's command cadres with minority [literally, "national"] young people. Consequently, prepare the Komsomol young people more for military schools. The time demands this of us." There are according to Marshal Pstygo some shortcomings to be eliminated in preparing patriots. Special attention must be

paid to teaching the Russian language so that young soldiers do not encounter linguistic difficulties.

In the next issue of the same newspaper 21 March , page 2 is a full page devoted to the agitation effort by these aviation officers. Among the five articles on the page is a 500-word article that is represented as an excerpt from a speech by Marshal Pstygo and that carries the headline "I Appeal (to You) to Become an Officer." According to him, this agitational effort was undertaken on the initiative of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. The aim is firstly to assist in the educational work connected with the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory in the Great Patriotic War and secondly to promote in an all-round way the militant profession of officer. It is encouraging that the number of young men in Kirghiziya wanting to enroll in military schools is growing each year, but it is necessary, without wavering from this path, to attract young people, especially high-school graduates, even more to a career as an officer and to higher military schools. It is also necessary to pay greater attention to the high-quality preparation of these officer candidates. It is necessary that the young men acquire sound technical knowledge and master the Russian language. In other articles the participants in this effort share their personal experiences in the military or in space flight.

INDIFFERENCE OF YOUNG TOWARD WW II DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 31 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by K. Usenbekov, a Hero of the Soviet Union and a major general, in connection with the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory in the Great Patriotic War. He describes in general terms the horrors and suffering of World War II, but in part of his article he examines the reaction of the young to the war, those who have grown up without experiencing at first hand the tragedy it had brought down on the Soviet people. The notion that 20 million died in this war sometimes evokes no reaction in young people, and they seem indifferent to the significance of the war tragedy. He narrates how he was watching the movie "Marshal Zhukov" last year when some frivolous young people got up and left the auditorium in the middle. He felt a great aching in his heart, since he himself had participated in the war and recalled the sacrifice of so many. He was distressed at the indiscipline of the young people who did not want to see the film and had walked out on it, at their flippant attitude toward the people's heroic traditions of the past, and at the expression of their irresponsibility. He wonders, how can someone who is ignorant of and indifferent to the biography of the people be a patriot?! As a war veteran, Marshal Usenbekov wants to convey to his readers, especially to young people, that it is necessary to be ever ready to carry out one's sacred duty to the people and to the socialist homeland.

POOR RUSSIAN SKILLS HINDER LEARNING OF MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 20 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word editorial titled "True to Military Traditions." The editorial discusses several aspects of training relevant to the military

which pupils receive. It notes that due to the perfection of primary military preparedness in republic schools in recent years and the extra lessons in Russian, physics, and math for those being called into the service, "the number of those among secondary school graduates expressing the desire to enter military academies and acquire the profession of officer has been growing. However, it must be noted with regret that in some places, in particular in a number of rural schools, the military-patriotic upbringing and the primary military preparedness lessons do not respond to today's needs. Because the majority of youths completing school do not have a firm mastery of Russian, the medium of cross-national communication, they have a hard time mastering military technology."

SUPPORT FOR HOME-MUSEUM OF FIRST UZBEK GENERAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 2 March 1985 carries on page 3 three articles supporting the recent suggestion that a home-museum be established for the first Uzbek general, (who fought in World War II) Sobir Rahimov. One of the articles [600 words] is by writer Komil Yashin. Yashin indicates that he had the idea to establish such a museum a number of years ago, but that nothing has been done to open such a museum yet. He enthusiastically endorses the current proposal and calls upon writers to create novels, epic poems, plays, and films about Rahimov. The other two articles supporting the museum are by retired Major and Hero of the Soviet Union A. Eshonqulov, and candidate of historical sciences and reserve officer H. Sodiqov.

CSO: 1833/35

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

WAR VETERANS' COMMITTEE STATEMENT--We Soviet veterans, with whom the "Normandy-Neman" Air Regiment fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy, learned with indignation of the program of anti-Soviet falsification "Face Toward War" on French television FR-3. This slander was the fruit of the bugbear of the "Soviet threat" and of the glaring publicity of the Pentagon's plans for the notorious "Star Wars." Documentary photographs of Warsaw Pact joint exercises were converted to the provocative commentary by the television announcers and by the farcical press conference with representatives of the French General Staff during the imaginary movement of "Red Aggressor" troops toward French territory and, finally, culminating in the occupation of Paris. We were further amazed by the fact that the officials taking part in this television program did not properly condemn this provocative venture or disassociate themselves from its anti-Soviet thrust. The timing of this act was not chosen by chance. FR-3 decided "to mark" in its own way the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory over Fascism in which the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution, paying for it with the lives of 20 million of its citizens. This base libel cannot but evoke a sense of indignation in those who, with weapons in hand, fought in the ranks of the resistance movement and at the front against fascism during the World War II. Neither can we, the Soviet veterans, remain indifferent to this provocative venture. The Soviet and French peoples are linked by an ancient, traditional friendship, joined together by the blood which flowed in the struggle against the common Enemy, and no one can shake it. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 85 p 3] 12747

CSO: 1801/228

WARSAW PACT

COL GEN BOBYLEV ON PACT RENEWAL, CURRENT POLICIES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 May 85 p 2

[Article by Col Gen S. Bobylev, member of military council and chief of political directorate of Air Defense Forces: "Guarding Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Recently all Soviet people, their friends and allies, and all progressive mankind celebrated the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over Hitler Germany. Celebration of this grand jubilee developed into a vivid demonstration of the might of the USSR and other countries of socialism, and of the firm and indestructible alliance of our peoples whose freedom and independence were defended 40 years ago by our Armed Forces in fierce battles against the fascist invaders.

During these days progressive people of the earth swore on the graves and ruins of World War II that war must never be repeated! Today these words sound especially urgent. Black stormclouds again are thickening over the world through the fault of reactionary ruling circles of the West. The overseas pretenders to world domination declare various regions of the globe to be a sphere of their "vital interests" and they confer on themselves the right to intervene in the internal affairs of other states and to overthrow governments which do not suit them. West German revanchists, who are casting doubt on the stability of the existing borders in Europe, are stepping up their attacks. For this reason serious efforts are required to reliably ensure mankind's right to a peaceful life. The Warsaw Pact Organization, which is 30 years old, expresses the aspirations and hopes of millions of people of good will to a peaceful future.

The establishment of a military-political organization by the socialist states was a defensive measure, a response to attempts by the imperialist states headed by the United States to slow the progressive development of world socialism and to return the positions lost by capitalism following World War II. Very soon after the defeat of fascism reactionary forces of the capitalist states joined in a number of military-political groupings under cover of the myth of the Soviet military threat and in an atmosphere where the "cold war" was being whipped up. The principal one is the North Atlantic Alliance--NATO--established in 1949. The aggressive essence of these blocs was displayed from the first days of their existence. They marked the beginning of the arms race, establishment of a network of military bases around the USSR

and its allies, and expansion in the scale of planning for a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union and countries of socialism.

Resolute measures were required of European socialist countries in the situation at hand to ensure their security. The USSR and other countries of socialism made Lenin's precepts on the need for defending revolutionary achievements the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. For almost a third of a century now Vladimir Ilich's brilliant thought that peoples who have taken the path of socialist development "definitely need a close military and economic alliance" finds splendid embodiment in the work of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

The Warsaw Pact provided the peoples of socialist countries with an opportunity for peaceful creative labor and it reliably secured the inviolability of their frontiers. The meeting in Warsaw of the highest party and state figures of Warsaw Pact countries on 26 April 1985 was a significant milestone along the path of further strengthening of the unity and solidarity of states in the community. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding and it confirmed the uniformity of views on key issues of European and world politics. Its participants signed a protocol extending the Pact for 20 years with subsequent prolongation for another ten years.

The Warsaw Pact is a voluntary and equitable alliance of socialist states founded on a uniformity of ideology and goals and on allegiance to principles of socialist internationalism. It serves the cause of preserving peace and curbing the aggressor. We assert our advantages not by force of arms, as done by champions of false bourgeois democracy, but by force of example in all areas of social development.

The imperialists are not succeeding in shoving the world into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe thanks to efforts by the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries, but attempts by U.S. and NATO imperialist circles today to achieve military superiority over countries of socialism are assuming an especially broad scope. The basis of their present policy continues to be the routine aggressive doctrine which provides for the use of military might to achieve their goals. The danger of a nuclear conflict grows even more as a result of the stationing of American nuclear missiles in Europe and Washington's plans to militarize space. This again clearly confirms the correctness of Marxist-Leninist theses that the threat to revolutionary achievements and universal peace will exist so long as imperialism exists.

It was emphasized at the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the Warsaw Pact Organization will have to continue to play an important role in defending socialism's position in Europe and the world and to serve as a reliable tool for preventing nuclear war and for strengthening international security.

We rate our alliance highly and we value it. Our people and Soviet Armed Forces personnel are accomplishing a multitude of tasks involving preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The most important of them is a comprehensive

improvement and development of all-around ties with fraternal countries of socialism and assurance of their close interworking in the political, economic, ideological, defense and other areas. This contributes to each country's rise and helps oppose pressure on the part of imperialism and its attempts to intervene in the internal affairs of sovereign socialist states.

Initiatives and proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament attest to the peaceloving nature of the foreign policy of countries of the socialist community. Many have been advanced in the three decades of the Warsaw Pact Organization's existence. The Soviet Union's recent decision on its unilateral introduction of a moratorium on deployment of its medium-range missiles and on implementing other retaliatory measures in Europe found a wide response throughout the world.

Our peace proposals are not a sign of weakness. This is a good-will gesture aimed at strengthening trust among countries with different social systems and at normalizing the international situation.

The Joint Armed Forces (OVS) play an important role in strengthening the defensive capability of allied countries. In 30 years they have covered a long path of comprehensive, qualitative development and now represent a formidable force.

Allied armies are outfitted with modern weapons and combat equipment and they have an improved organizational structure and good logistical support. The level of operational and combat training of their staffs and their army and navy forces conforms to the demands placed on them.

The principal source of might of the allied armies consists of the leadership of communist and working parties and of the solidarity and uniformity of actions of Warsaw Pact countries in the international arena.

A high degree of training is the basis of the allied armies' combat readiness. Such training is forged on the fields of joint exercises being carried out under the direction of ministers of defense and of the CIC of the Joint Armed Forces. The interworking and training of troops are being perfected under near-real combat conditions. Such major exercises as "Quartet," "October Storm," "Vltava," "Brotherhood in Arms," "Shield" and others have been held in the years of the Warsaw Pact's existence.

Joint exercises are a real school of combat proficiency. The high spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism reigning in the exercises is manifested in numerous examples of comradely help and mutual assistance given by soldiers of the allied armies.

A person has to prepare himself in advance for service in the Joint Armed Forces. The future defenders of socialism's achievements receive good training in organizations of DOSAAF and of defense societies of socialist countries. Here young people become familiar with the ABC's of military affairs and learn many technical specialties, and this knowledge later helps them master contemporary weapons in short time periods. Here the future soldiers develop the

quality of patriots and internationalists ready to defend any country of the socialist community as if it were their own.

The international importance of the military-political alliance of socialist countries is steadily growing under present-day conditions. It is the Warsaw Pact Organization which is the principal obstacle to imperialism along the path of unleashing a new world war. For this reason the peoples of the socialist community and all progressive people on earth see soldiers of the Joint Armed Forces as their defenders and as reliable guardians of the revolutionary achievements and of peace on the planet.

6904

CSO: 1801/234

WARSAW PACT

LT GEN NECHAYEV ON 30th ANNIVERSARY OF PACT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 85 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen V. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, under the rubric "The Warsaw Pact After 30 Years": "The Safeguard of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Engaged as they are in peaceful and creative labor, the Soviet people are firmly resolved to relentlessly continue to duplicate their success in all areas of socialist development, to be worthy of greeting the upcoming 27th Party Congress. During the hallowed days of May, they have redoubled their efforts to demonstrate their indestructible faith in proletarian internationalism, which permeates the entire organizational effort of the CPSU, and represents a way of life for millions of the Soviet population.

It is deeply symbolic that, precisely on the eve of an internationally observed day of proletarian solidarity, and on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory over Hitlerian fascism, a meeting was held in the Polish capital--since resurrected from the ashes of war--among high-level party and government officials from the member-nations of the Warsaw Pact. The heads of delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic affixed their signatures to the protocol which officially extended the effective term of the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid pact by 20 years, to be followed by an additional extension of 10 years.

This meeting has become an important landmark on the way to an improved state of unity and solidarity among the nations of the socialist alliance. Its participants have demonstrated an unrelenting desire to further strengthen, improve and refine the cooperative effort, to develop unilateral ties between the fraternal socialist nations, and to provide for close interaction among them. The impassioned appeal which arose from Warsaw has evoked a broad response within the international community in regard to the following issues: constructive efforts to forestall any threat of a new war, and the adoption of effective measures in the area of disarmament--primarily nuclear, as well as prevention of the militarization of space.

Recognizing their historical responsibility for the fate of world peace and socialism, the delegates firmly declared their resolve to maintain their cherished unity, and to relentlessly improve the defensive capabilities of the states of the socialist alliance, as well as the defensive power of the Warsaw Pact.

The bases of the lasting friendship between the nations of the socialist alliance, and of the military brotherhood between the armies of the Warsaw Pact nations, were established during their combined efforts against a common enemy. They were reinforced in battles against Hitlerian fascism by the combined spilled blood of Soviet, Polish, Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, Rumanian and Hungarian troops. This blood was spilled for the sake of our common victory.

There exists a lasting and important connection between the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory over fascist Germany and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. This connection becomes more distinct, more clearly defined, only when one has cause to recall how the military-political alliance of the fraternal socialist nations was formed.

The victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, which was achieved largely as a result of the contribution of the Soviet Union, radically changed the balance of power in the international arena in favor of socialism. But the danger posed by imperialist aggression lingered on. Even before the smoke from the final volleys of World War II had cleared, the war clouds of a new military threat began to darken the skies over humanity. The imperialist circles of the United States, which held a monopoly on the atomic bomb, had hopes of, if not destroying, at least beating back the forces of socialism, and bringing to a halt the development of the worldwide revolutionary process.

As early as December of 1945, US President Truman, in a message to Congress, announced Washington's claims to "world leadership." And, in March 1946, Churchill in his Fulton address, called for a "crusade" against the USSR and the People's Democracies. Thereafter, the "Marshall Plan" and the "Truman Doctrine"--tools of US expansionism--make their appearance. In March 1948, the Western Alliance--a military-political conglomeration of several capitalist European nations--came into being.

The creation, in April of 1949, of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was a tightly focused expression of the aggressive policies of American imperialism. This signified the practical establishment of a coalition of governments hostile to socialism.

The aggressive course adopted by the western powers took on an even more ominous nature with the 1955 inclusion of West Germany in NATO. The seeds of a new war, which primarily threatened the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist nations, were being sown in the heart of Europe.

It was becoming clear that, as a result of these circumstances, the socialist European nations had to adopt additional measures to ensure their security. The situation urgently dictated the need for an organization based on their military-political collaboration, which would require collective action against an aggressor. It was essential that the combined forces of international imperialism be confronted

by the combined might of the peace-loving socialist nations, and that a reliable system for their common defense be developed. With these aims in mind, the socialist nations of Europe sponsored a meeting in Warsaw on May 14, 1955 to sign the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid pact.

This momentous event in the history of the fraternal nations has become a remarkable example of the practical realization of Leninist ideology concerning the fact that nations embarked on a socialist course of development "must necessarily form a close military and economic alliance; otherwise, the capitalists...will strike down and throttle us, one by one."

Western media sources and bourgeois political and military spokesmen frequently expound on "the communist menace," which is supposedly personified in the Warsaw Pact. They attempt to portray the NATO military block composed of the US and its primary allies as, in their words, a "counterbalance" to the Warsaw Pact Organization. The ill-intentioned artificiality of such a claim is obvious. The Warsaw Pact Organization was established 6 years after the formation of NATO, and was created out of necessity, in response to more aggressive covert activity on the part of the imperialist powers.

But there is more involved here than chronology. The core of the matter lies in a profound and fundamental difference between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO. There is no historical precedent for the type of alliance which is represented by the Warsaw Pact, the relationships of which are based the total equality and comradesly mutual assistance of the sovereign states. The Warsaw Pact Organization is not, and has never been, a menace to anyone. Its participants have not unleashed so much as a single military conflict; its policies have not been directed against the sovereign rights of any nation, and have never been based on profit, oppression and exploitation.

The very fact that the people of Europe have lived in peace for the past 40 years is persuasive evidence of the historically important service rendered by the peaceful socialist alliance, and of its ability to effectively forestall aggression and war.

It was not the Soviet Union, nor the other socialist states, which initiated the division of Europe and the post-war world. The aggressive NATO block accomplished this. The member-nations of the Warsaw Pact have more than once expressed their readiness to disband their organization if NATO will respond in kind. They hold to this fundamental position even today. But the other side has yet to show similar intent. On the contrary, they continue to promulgate new aggressive doctrines and to stockpile nuclear and conventional weapons at an ever increasing rate.

Imperialism in general, and American imperialism in particular, is to blame for the current alarming and dangerous international situation. The ruling circles of the United States stand out as the primary instigators of the arms race. It is by their initiative that all new forms of weapons of mass destruction are developed. The Pentagon is pushing for rapid development of the "star wars" systems for destroying nuclear missiles by the use of such innovative weaponry as lasers, rays and beams. The US military budget has reached the incredible sum of nearly 300 billion dollars.

Facts of recent years leave little doubt that imperialism is trying to implement historical revanchism on a very broad front: with regard to the socialist alliance, against nations which have been freed from the colonialist yoke, and against national-liberation movements and the working class of capitalist countries. The instrument of this imperialist revanchism has been, and remains still the aggressive NATO block.

The ruling circles of the US and the North Atlantic block have no intention of deviating from their chosen course for achieving military supremacy over the nations of the socialist alliance, and for implementing their dictates on a worldwide scale. They are attempting to disrupt the strategic military balance which has been established between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO.

The Soviet government and the other Warsaw Pact nations are not seeking supremacy either on the earth, or in space. They have no desire to compete in a race to stockpile nuclear or other types of weapons. But, at the same time, they cannot allow the strategic military parity, an historically significant achievement of the fraternal socialist nations, to be upset. "The states of the grand alliance possess the priceless knowledge and a finely tuned mechanism for coordinating their policies," remarked the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev, in his address at a solemn ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. "They present a united front in international affairs, and consistently uphold the cause of peace and disarmament, as well as the principles of peaceful coexistence. A special role here is reserved for the Warsaw Pact Organization, its Political Advisory Committee and the Joint Armed Forces of the allied governments. And, until such time as the threat to peace and security is removed, the member-nations of the Warsaw Pact will continue to do everything in their power to defend themselves against all encroachments."

During the years which have passed since the creation of the Warsaw Pact Organization, the immensely important international objective of defending socialism as a social system was being successfully resolved, and continues to be resolved even today. The most outstanding service in this regard has been and is being rendered by the communist and the labor parties, as well as the governments of the allied nations; much credit belongs to the Political Advisory Committee for its efforts. The Committee of Defense Ministers and the National and Unified Commands also play important roles. A major factor was the creation of the powerful Combined Armed Forces, which includes ground forces, air-defense forces, the Air Force and the Navy. In those three decades, the Combined Armed Forces have made tremendous progress in all areas of qualitative development. They have received great numbers of innovative designs of equipment and weaponry which possess outstanding combat and performance characteristics.

This complex modern equipment is being operated by military personnel who are social class brothers. They share the same ideology--Marxist-Leninist--and have common aims and objectives. Their ideological, political and cultural attitudes are constantly converging, and their moral and political unity continually increasing.

The mutual ties between the fraternal socialist armies grow stronger from one day to the next. This military alliance is continuously enriched by the interchange

of new information. Combined operations and the exchange of information on strategic planning and combat exercises, as well as on the development and introduction of advanced methods for the training of troops and education of staff personnel have all become commonplace. An especially significant role is played by the joint exercises, during which solutions are found to problems relating to the interaction of units and subunits of the allied armies, improvements made in the training of commanders and their staffs, as well as ground, air and naval forces, and a great deal of wide-ranging party-political work accomplished. For the soldiers of the fraternal armies, the joint training exercises have become the basis for an extended classroom friendship and military comradeship. Much emphasis is placed on the training of officers and the development of friendly athletic competitions.

Regarding the continued collaboration of the fraternal armies, and their on-going military alliance, impressive, mutually beneficial results have been obtained from collaborative work on military technology, and the coordination of efforts toward elaborating military theory and developing a unified view of the nature and methodology of warfare, should it be instigated by the imperialists.

An important factor in continued strengthening of the collaboration of the socialist armies, the friendship between military personnel, and the consolidation into a unified military family is the contacts between political groups of the allied armed forces. Reciprocal visits by delegations of political workers from the fraternal nations are a common practice. There is a productive exchange of information concerning troop training, Marxist-Leninist indoctrination of officers, NCO's and enlisted men, and the organization of socialist competition. Much is gained from the broad exchange of information on ideological work aimed at instilling in troops a high level of moral-political awareness, revolutionary vigilance and class hatred for imperialism.

The peoples of the Warsaw Pact nations, after solemnly observing the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory over fascism in the Second World War, have once again demonstrated the unity and solidarity of their military alliance. In its 30 years of existence, the Warsaw Pact has become a staunch defender of socialist achievements. It reliably assures the inviolability of the borders of our countries, and the peaceful, constructive labor of our fraternal peoples. It has been, and remains an enduring barrier in the path of the newly emerged subverters of socialism, these aspirants to world domination.

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CSO: 1801/231

WARSAW PACT

BOOK REVIEW: SKORODENKO ON PARTY, WARSAW PACT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 85 p 3

[Article by V. Vladimirov in the "New Books" column: "Heading the Armed Alliance"]

[Text] "...Standing against the vast front of the imperialist powers, we who are engaged in the struggle against imperialism form an alliance which demands a tightly cohesive military solidarity..." These words of V. I. Lenin serve as the epigraph to the book, "Heading the Armed Alliance,"* which was published by Voenizdat to mark the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

The book reveals the activities of the CPSU and the fraternal communist and workers parties of the socialist nations which were involved in the creation and consolidation of the Warsaw Pact Organization. At the heart of this activity lies the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the international nature of armed defense of socialism's hard-won achievements. The author of the book, Col P. Skorodenko, doctor of historical sciences, illuminates the historical conditions underlying the creation of the military-political defensive alliance of the socialist states which is embodied in the Warsaw Pact.

The book underscores the point that the armed alliance of communist parties is the foundation of the military-political cooperation of the socialist countries. Armed with Marxist-Leninist theory, and possessing vast political-ideological and organizational experience, the parties determine the basic directions to be followed in improving the defensive alliance of the socialist nations.

The author examines in detail basic questions concerning improvements in the defensive capabilities of the member-nations of the Warsaw Pact, as well as improvements in the military collaboration of fraternal armies, which is based on the indestructible unity of Marxist-Leninist parties, and on the solidarity and friendship of the peoples of those nations. An analysis is provided of the objective factors involved in, as well as the means required for, increasing the role of communist parties in strengthening the Warsaw Pact Organization.

* P. P. Skorodenko. Heading the Armed Alliance: The Communist Parties--creators and leaders of the Warsaw Pact Organization. Moscow, Voenizdat, 1985, 224 pages, cost 1 ruble, 20 kopecks.

As the book states, the military-political alliance of the socialist nations, headed by the communist and labor parties of those fraternal states, serves as a powerful and effective force for peace and stability in international relations. An important practical result of its effectiveness is the very fact that the people of Europe have, for quite some time now, been enjoying the benefits of peace. At a time when the ruling circles of the United States and the other NATO countries have stepped up overt preparations for war against socialism, and are increasing tension in international relations at every opportunity, the socialist alliance must demonstrate unslackened vigilance and give its constant attention to fortifying the collective defense.

The book has been aimed at a readership composed primarily of military officers, but will also be useful to civilian publicists. They will find it a helpful aid in elucidating the peaceful foreign policy of the nations of the socialist alliance, and in pointing out the need for strengthening the defensive capabilities of those fraternal nations in response to the growing military threat posed by imperialism.

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ARMED FORCES

COL GEN LOBOV ON COMMAND INITIATIVE, KNOWLEDGE OF HISTORY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 85 p 2

[Article by: Col Gen V. Lobov, troop commander, Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "Commander and Modern Combat: Audacity in Planning"]

[Text] At a military council meeting during which the results of the planned inspection of a formation were discussed, a serious conversation arose on the criteria which we use to evaluate the unit and sub-unit tactical and tactical-specialist readiness level. The point is that battalions and divisions being inspected by district staff officers in few cases maintain the evaluations given them earlier by their commanders and by division staff inspectors. This was the basis for the discussion of inadequate demands by individual commanders and attempts to achieve the desired levels of achievement without a thorough understanding of the conditions.

But, as analysis showed, this was not the only reason. The division and regimental commanders said that in the organization of exercises they adhered strictly to the manuals and instructions and objectively evaluated the results of live firing and the meeting of standards.

Then why in this case did district staff representatives and combat training directorate officers give some of the inspected units much lower evaluations than the immediate commanders? This is all explained by the character of the exercises. Few of the formation's tactical and tactical-specialist exercises conducted were distinguished by audacity and originality in planning and saturated with complex elements. Although clear, obvious simplifications were not allowed, the personnel training level was not properly checked, and those being trained did not feel the underlying tension of modern combat.

Evaluation exercises prepared with the active participation of district directorate and service specialists are differentiated by a higher level of organization, unsterotyped planning and unexpected repetitions in the dynamics of operations and, naturally, demand from the personnel much greater intensity, demonstration of all their knowledge and skills and physical and psychological endurance.

It is understood that we were not limited to a statement of this fact. Measures were contemplated which were directed toward more urgently maintaining an atmosphere in the unit of inspiring the leaders to search in the training process for methods of giving birth to the desire to decisively struggle against stereotypes when organizing tactical training and exercises. Here much depends on us, the senior commanders. In each unit it must be realized that: repeating training already conducted and avoiding original and creative solutions will not lead to high results in training soldiers.

The words "creativity" and "initiative" are used frequently by us. Because of this, now and then, these lofty words are dimmed and do not incite people with the necessary acuity and responsibility. Consider, what is initiative? It is self-starting, an internal inducement to new forms of activity. Inducement to new forms of activity...is this always understood and supported?

In our district, unfortunately, there are still leaders whose "method" is simple: that which they do not understand completely is bad and does not deserve attention. And if a subordinate of such a commander attempts to organize training or an exercise which has not been done before, he nips their initiative in the bud: he says, don't philosophize and create problems which must be solved--follow the well-trodden path.

The majority of commanders, of course, are of a different cast. In their very approach to training and exercises they incite officers to search for new and nonstandard decisions which would make it possible to outwit the "enemy" and stun him with an unexpected approach. Alongside them are officers which are simply shamed by blunt, as they say, superficial actions and limit ideas which tax and mobilize all of their professional knowledge.

For example, I know Gds Col Yu Kuznetsov, commander of the Guards Motorized Rifle Rezhitskaya Division imeni Geroy Sovetskoy Soyuz General-Major I. V. Panfilov. He has a thorough knowledge of tactics and military history and actively uses this knowledge when bringing combat experience to subordinates. A Hero of the Soviet Union, awarded the high title for courage and heroism expressed during the accomplishment of his military duty, he skillfully conveys his rich experience to young officers. During exercises and training in the commander training system which is supervised by the division commander, there is no place for rote memorization or repeating concepts taken out of context of their common use. They are, as a rule, brimming over with a concept, searching for audacious, bold decisions based on precise calculations, thorough knowledge of the nature, characteristics, and laws of modern combined arms combat. Gds Col Kuznetsov does not simply encourage with words initiative and independence in the people trained, he helps people to savor creativity. It is very important that these questions constantly occupy the center of attention of the division political section and staff and the party organization.

During a recent mountain training exercise, a regimental commander subordinate to him made a highly risky decision to take the "enemy" in the rear by crossing a mountain ridge under winter conditions. This concept of operation arose in the commander during the dynamics of training and was only supported

by theory. Would it be possible to realize the concept in practice? There was no clear answer. The commander believed in the preparation of the personnel and considered that they would be able to overcome the obstacle although there was some risk. The division commander approved the decision and it was successful.

And what if the outcome had not been so successful? Why, training in this is also training which enriches the commanders and personnel with new experiences. An audacious experience even in the case when the desired results were not achieved gives people a great deal, broadens their perspective and focuses their continuing search.

The evaluation and audacious and nonstandard decisions which leaves a deep imprint on the education of officers, confirms in them many valuable qualities which are so necessary for the modern commander. Storming a ridge in winter conditions, of course, makes both the regimental commander, even Gds Col Yu. Kuznetsov, and other officers much more nervous, and requires great psychological effort and a readiness to take the whole responsibility for the outcome of the risky operations. But on the other hand, he strengthened his own decisiveness and will and the special commanders' daring even more without which victory in combat could not be achieved.

It is very rare that commanders are prepared to display this daring. They say that in war games, it is better to combat such a variety of actions which have minimum risk and provide, if not good, in any case, satisfactory evaluations. In a recent exercise the commander of the Nth Tank Regiment was given the opportunity to envelop the "enemy" with part of his forces from the flank. The terrain itself seemed to require such a decision. The battalion under the command of Capt S. Andreyev could have moved into the defenders rear covered by the terrain features. Did the regimental commander see the favorable possibilities? Yes. He sat for a long time at the map sliding a sharp pencil along the tempting route. And then he moved it to the left and drew an arrow aimed directly at the center of the "enemy" strongpoint. The exercise controller also took the unusual position of not even objecting to the decision.

The explanation, as they say, was quite simple. The commander did not wish to tempt fate. There was still snow in the valley. And what if the engineer unit could not handle supporting the tank movement? This "and what if" pushed the officer into a frontal attack. Calculations in the meantime showed that the valley was completely passable.

The mission of senior commanders evaluating unit field training exercises is not only to discover deficiencies. Disseminating the experience of the best commanders, its propaganda and introduction in the practice for other officers to a great deal depends on these exercises. The critique of the results of the tankers' exercise which was discussed earlier helped another regiment in its exercise. In that exercise Lt Col V. Reshetnev convincingly showed that with skillful combat organization it was possible to destroy the superior "enemy" forces. Having located a weak point on the flank of the defenders' position, he decided to attack precisely there. Under the cover

of night, all the artillery and a great part of the antitank weapons were thrown in there. On the opposite flank there was only a demonstration. The audacious concept was successfully brought to life.

I remember the critique of another commander--Lt Col N. Petruka. He was able through his wiles to bring the "enemy" into a fire pocket and then decisively attack at the propitious time with a mobile reserve he had created earlier.

Is it useful to complicate the critiques of exercise results with references to the experience of tactical operations from other commanders? I am convinced that it is useful. Comparison and concrete comparisons always sting people to the quick, give objectivity to the critical observations, and show possible actions.

In the exercise concept and the decisions made on the battlefield, the depth of the professional knowledge of the officer and his force of character are made apparent. And if a young, small unit commander is strongly attracted to standard and proven decisions and does not dare to depart from the common scheme of tactical training and exercises, it is not difficult to find the reason for this. The officer, at first, is forcefully given school solutions (for them it is also a very necessary additional reserve of professional knowledge). To help the person progress, to work out the fundamental tactical outline, and discover audacious and unusual decisions and concepts is the task of senior commanders and especially regiment and division commanders.

The experience of the Great Patriotic War plays an extremely important role in the training and education of officers as the organizers of combat operations. Unfortunately, we sometimes display unwarranted condescension to the graduates of military academies, young officers who do not display professional interest in military history, who know only the character of the basic operations of the Great Patriotic War in general outline. Constantly assimilating the history of military art, and continuously increasing the knowledge in this area is both a service responsibility and a matter of honor for an officer.

How much a military person should study, for instance, the "Bagration" or the Vistula-Oder operations! The audacity and breadth of the concepts, the skill of the military chiefs and commanders to see the development of events far ahead and search for new methods of operations which would not be expected by the enemy, detailed and painstaking preparation for the operations--all this should be bound into the consciousness of those who follow the combat veterans to become their spiritual and professional property.

Combat experience cannot, of course, be transferred mechanically to modern conditions. Equipment has changed and methods of operations have changed. But something that can never become obsolete is the approach to reaching a solution for operational and tactical missions and the broad creativity which in this case was displayed. Military skill, keenness of wit, wiliness and

great personal efficiency in the process of training and conducting combat operations and much other military valor developed during the war have permanent significance.

In our district a fine tradition is being established--on the eve of an exercise conducting a scientific, practical conference in which a study of the tasks which must be accomplished by troops on the field and the corresponding combat experience are matched. At the conference the speeches by participants in the Great Patriotic War, Hero of the Soviet Union Lt Gen S. Nurmagambetov, Lt Gen K. Tyukachev and others, were interesting and instructive to all.

Initiative and a creative approach by the cadre to solving problems brought to life are important conditions in using the reserves of which we still have a great deal. Much was said which was convincing in the March and April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The main direction of the organization and educational work of commanders, political organs, staff, party and Komsomol organizations is inculcate officers as innovators, train them in the spirit of making high demands, strengthen in each one an acute feeling of responsibility for personal, professional skill, unit combat readiness, and accomplishment of responsibilities in competition.

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ARMED FORCES

COL GEN KIZYUN ON LETTERS RECEIVED CONCERNING KOMSOMOL

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 85 p 2

[Interview with Col Gen N. Kizyun, member of military council and chief of political directorate of Red Banner Far East Military District, by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col P. Chernenko, with Kizyun's commentary on KRASNAYA ZVEZDA letters: "Improve the Komsomol's Fighting Spirit"]

[Text] These letters came from a number of subunits and units of the Red Banner Far East Military District. Their authors are enlisted men, NCO's, warrant officers [praporshchiki] and officers who raise timely questions on an improvement in the work of Komsomol organizations which are faced with new and responsible tasks in connection with preparations for the 27th party congress. It is important that there be more initiative, responsibility and efficiency in their work in connection with demands of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the CPSU Central Committee decree on a further improvement in party management of the Komsomol, and recommendations of the 5th All-Services Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries. This is what determines the extent of their influence on indoctrination of the Army youth and on accomplishment of the tasks of improving combat readiness and strengthening discipline. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col P. Chernenko requested Col Gen N. Kizyun to comment on these letters.

[Question] Comrade Colonel General, almost every letter mentions a creative approach to realizing the indoctrinational opportunities of Komsomol organizations. In your view, what caused the readers' reinforced attention to that issue?

[Answer] I would like to note right off that the newspaper readers' interest in these problems is quite natural. It is dictated by the desire to have lively, specific work done in close relationship with the tasks of combat readiness, training, and strengthening of discipline and regulation order; and the desire that its content reflect as fully as possible the problems troubling the youth. Look at who are the authors of these letters to the editors. The overwhelming majority are subunit commanders, Komsomol organization secretaries, and Komsomol buro members. In short, they are people on whom the

degree of fighting spirit of Komsomol members and authority of the Komsomol word and deed depend above all. And I believe that this can only be pleasing. If they write, if they frankly share something urgent and if they see specific reserves for improving the work, that means there is no place for indifference, laziness of thinking, and inertness.

Our district's political bodies and party organizations in turn are showing proper concern for creating a situation in military collectives so that the Komsomol's influence grows whether it concerns the expert mastery of combat equipment and weapons, development of firm ideological conditioning in young people or, let's say, the elimination of the slightest displays of nonregulation relationships among servicemen. The Komsomol members are capable of a great deal. They have an inherent desire for action, interesting initiatives, and romance. This is why we react sharply to instances of indifference and to hackneyed techniques of working with the young which set one's teeth on edge. Those comrades are correct who emphasize in their letters to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that it is simple to over-organize and dry up an interesting affair at the roots and that it is enormously more difficult to take note of and support a useful initiative and place it at the service of our common cause. The efforts spent, however, are repaid a hundredfold.

There was also a detailed conversation about this at the district military council. Frankly speaking, many constructive suggestions were heard which were permeated by one principal concern: to do everything possible for successful implementation of recommendations of the 5th All-Services Conference and to raise the effectiveness of Komsomol work to a qualitatively new level. It must be noted that in the time which has passed since the conference--almost a year--much has been done in this direction. Many Komsomol organizations have begun to be more active and objective in accomplishing key tasks of subunit and unit training.

I will refer to the example of the tank battalion Komsomol organization headed by Sr Sgt P. Maliy. The subunit had been listed as average until recently, but now it is foremost. Various factors had a positive influence on the state of affairs in the collective. I will mention one of them: the battalion Komsomol organization became a reliable assistant to the commander and party members in assuring exemplariness of Komsomol members in training, service and discipline. The fact that young officers are having an appreciable effect on the collective's vitality is gratifying. All subunit Komsomol members are genuine masters of their work and a majority of them are outstanding in combat and political training, but unfortunately there are also facts of another sort.

[Question] The letters also mention deficiencies in the work of Komsomol organizations. It is no secret that some commanders and party organizations also lose sight of the Komsomol's work. Pvt A. Aydinov informs the newspaper: "Previously Komsomol life was in full swing in our subunit, but now everything has slumped. Sr Lt Yu. Chukhlebov sets more hopes on the strength of peremptory shouting and he is a rare guest at Komsomol meetings..."

[Answer] As a check showed, Pvt Aydinov noted the deficiencies correctly. The strictest party demand has been placed on Sr Lt Chukhlebov.

But the many-sided problem raised in similar letters unquestionably merits special attention. Much depends on the extent to which a commander is able to make intelligent use of the abundant indoctrinational opportunities of the Komsomol organization and direct its energy and creative search into the necessary channels.

Surface-to-Air Missile Regiment "X" is well known in our district. It has honorably borne the title of outstanding for several years. The Komsomol organization headed by Sr Lt Ye. Khromov has made a substantial contribution to the collective receptacle of achievements. Here is a typical feature: the regimental commander is attentive to the Komsomol organization's concerns and capably directs its efforts toward accomplishing combat training missions by a speech at Komsomol meetings, participation in a conference of Komsomol buro secretaries, and so on. These and many other forms of close contact with the youth permit the experienced officer to know how the soldiers live, what support they require, what pleases them and what troubles them, and not just from a piece of paper or from the lips of others. On the other hand, the regimental commander's genuinely party position elevates the authority of leaders of the youth and stimulates their work.

That position of the commander with respect to the Komsomol organization largely determines the successes in socialist competition by the motorized rifle regiment where V. I. Lenin is listed forever as an honorary Red Army man on the rolls of one of its companies. The initiatives "For complete interchangeability in teams and crews," "Work under second class norms in the first year of service" and "The fighting vehicle is always technically serviceable and ready to go from the motor pool into combat!" assumed broad scope here. Other patriotic initiatives of the youth also can be mentioned which have received and are receiving substantial support on the part of the commander and party organization in the period of preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory and for the 27th CPSU Congress, and which contribute to a growth in the motorized riflemen's combat proficiency.

We will make special mention of the important role which Komsomol organizations are called upon to play in those subunits where there are not even any party groups. We have taken special aim at them, if it can be thus expressed.

[Question] Readers, and Komsomol buro secretaries Gds Sgt V. Kostrikin, Sgt A. Narkobilov and Pvt A. Smirnov in particular, write about what assistance they are receiving from senior comrades and they tell with warmth about party members working in the Komsomol.

[Answer] Party leadership is an unquenchable source of strength and creative achievements for the Komsomol. It is common knowledge that party organizations exert their influence on the youth above all through party members working in Komsomol organizations. The high honor of working in the Komsomol is given to the cream of the crop of party members. I will mention something else: this is

a very complicated assignment. One must have good organizing abilities and not skimp on sincere warmth in working with young people.

[Question] Comrade Colonel General, the letters give many names of such party members. At the same time, there are also facts of another sort. Some comrades are trying to excessively regulate the activity of Komsomol organizations and squeeze it into the Procrustean bed of various instructions.

[Answer] This is also pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee Decree "Further Improvement of Party Management of the Komsomol and of Its Role in Communist Indoctrination of the Youth." Yes, we still have occasion at times to run across such phenomena. I will mention a specific address: the tank regiment party committee headed by Maj S. Nekhayev literally imposes the agendas of meetings and bureau sessions on Komsomol organizations without taking account of the specific nature of the subunits or of the tasks facing them, and it sends up many different instructions which essentially merely limit the initiative of the youth leaders and hampers their work. It is understandable that one cannot count on success with this style of work.

Life is a wise teacher and it is impossible not to see that excessive coddling of Komsomol organizations, bureaucratic administration, and inattention to the affairs and concerns of Komsomol members not only have a negative effect on their fighting spirit, but always are fraught with moral losses and engender apathy and indifference in Komsomol members. A maximum of persuasion, comradesly attention and practical assistance--that is the mandatory requirement for the style of party management of the Komsomol.

[Question] Among letters to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA there are also those which tell of formalism, paper-pushing and "hackneyed" forms of Komsomol work. This is reported in particular by Sr Lt M. Spirin, Sgt S. Sergeyev, Pvt F. Shaytanov and other readers.

[Answer] Formalism and paper-pushing are antipodes of efficiency and concreteness, which again was emphasized at the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Formalism, red-tapism and speechifying are intolerable in the work of Komsomol organizations since they do irreparable harm. This would appear to be clear to all, but still one encounters instances of formalism now and then. Recently district political directorate workers analyzed the activity of the Komsomol organization of Motorized Rifle Regiment "X." Judging from the Komsomol committee's plans, everything here was completely up to date, as the saying goes, but in fact everything is somewhat different. The Komsomol leaders do not know the state of local affairs. Strictly speaking, activities are conducted without consideration for the soldiers' requests. The minutes of meetings abound only in general words: "improve," "achieve," "elevate"... Improve whom? Achieve what? There is not a word about this. Try to check how the meeting's resolution is being carried out.

And take the enthusiasm for all kinds of large-scale activities often intended only for external effect. They conducted such an "activity," put a check-mark in the plan and immediately forgot about it.

I wish to emphasize in conclusion that the letters to the editors with which we became acquainted will help us gain a better view not only of the sign of good changes, but also of the deficiencies in the work of district Komsomol organizations, and will help us focus efforts on unresolved issues.

The USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU S. L. Sokolov emphasized at the Red Banner Turkestan Military District Komsomol conference that it is the paramount task of all commanders, political workers and party organizations and of every party member to give constant assistance to Komsomol cadres, to patiently and persistently teach them a highly responsible, businesslike approach to work, and to be concerned for the high ideals and efficiency of such work.

We are trying to implement these guidelines.

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ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL STRESSES ECONOMY, THRIFT

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Strictly Observe a Policy of Thrift"]

[Text] The present, concluding year of the 11th Five-Year Plan is particularly significant in the life of the party and nation. Socialist competition for a fitting reception to the 27th CPSU Congress, the fortieth anniversary of the Great Victory, and the half-century anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement has developed widely in the country. The socialist obligations undertaken at military enterprises and construction sites, on military state farms and at timber industry combines also testify to the high patriotic enthusiasm and business-like attitude. Among the main and most important ones are the points on saving material, raw material, and power resources.

At the present stage of the country's development, when it has to attain a decisive turning point in intensifying the national economy, the party attaches great importance to the struggle for economy and thrift. This party goal has found warm support in the nation. The best production collectives of Moscow, the Ukraine, and the Urals, striving to support the enthusiasm of the thrift-seekers with concrete deeds, introduced this initiative: to create an above-plan savings fund at enterprises in the oblast, kray, and republic. The CPSU Central Committee, highly evaluating this undertaking, appealed to each labor collective to place this task before itself: to work two days a year on saved materials, raw material, and fuel. This appeal was also taken up in labor collectives of the army and navy.

With the modern dimensions of the national economy, any savings of materials, fuel, and electric power is equivalent to their essential growth. This also turns out to be cheaper than replenishing reserves. However, thrift also has another deeper meaning. The communist attitude toward labor begins, V. I. Lenin taught, with a zealous attitude toward each pood of bread, coal, and iron. Our socialist labor morals take their beginning from this. This is why thrift must be fostered in people tirelessly, painstakingly, and demandingly.

Life demonstrates that if that which already exists is used zealously, then things can be significantly improved. The experience of the repair enterprise collective headed by Colonel V. Boyarun testifies particularly to this. Here they are thriftily and economically concerned with the national good.

Production managers as well as party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are constantly working on questions of economy. Engineers, efficiency experts, and specialists of all services are actively drawn to their solution. Personal economy accounts have been introduced and a strict accounting of the use of materials and all types of power resources has been arranged. As a result, during the past year alone, more than 90 tons of rolled metal, 350,000 kilowatt hours of electric power, and more than 12 tons of diesel fuel have been saved.

There are many ways to save. First of all, there is the improvement of technology; the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress; strengthening good organization, discipline and order in production; a strict observance of the standards for material expenditures. A competent approach to business invariably bears good fruit. Thus, at the industrial enterprise where Colonel A. Nafanov is chief, because of the clearly organized work and the utilization of reserves, they have been able to overfulfill last year's task on saving metal by more than two-fold and cement--almost four-fold.

Competition on personal economy accounts is having a great impact at the advanced military enterprises and construction sites. To make up the stockpile for two days of work, they are allocating the expenditure of resources by quarters, months and days. Their utilization indicators are noted down in special logbooks so that each military builder and worker knows exactly how many and what kind of materials he must save during a specified time period. Practice has demonstrated the following: the wide introduction of collective forms of labor organization, of brigade cost accounting, and the use of all resources which the Labor Collectives Law grants, leads to success in implementing a strict thrift policy. This all helps each laborer to perceive his own personal responsibility for a zealous attitude toward national property, to learn to carefully maintain and intelligently use each nail or brick, reel of cable or pail of mortar, liter of fuel or metal blank.

All of these economy reserves are not being implemented energetically enough. There are still many military enterprises and construction sites where economy is only a word and they are accepting thoughtlessness in their work. Letters arrive at KRASNAYA ZVEZDA which contain facts concerning the toleration of bad workmen, the lack at some military enterprises of proper control over the conduct of production, while at times loss from defective output is great and the guilty ones remain unidentified. Order must also be established more quickly and more decisively at the construction sites where much cement, bricks, glass, timber, and metal sections are still being lost and their squandering has not been eliminated. Commanders, political organizers, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and people's inspectors have been urged to evaluate sharply and in a principled manner similar occurrences and to more actively struggle against wastefulness.

It is necessary to reorganize work, strive to obtain a larger final product from a unit of raw material, materials and capacities, and reduce labor expenditures to the utmost. The essence of production intensification lies precisely in this, as a recent conference at the CPSU Central Committee stressed.

It is precisely in this way that each military builder, laborer, specialist, and production organizer of any rank must operate today. Only by combining the efforts of all, can the desired result be achieved. It is necessary to more fully develop the patriotic movement among railroad troops and military construction units under the motto "I Am the Construction Project Boss" and to direct it first of all toward competition for economy in all production units and at each workplace.

Communists have been called to be in the vanguard of the national movement for economy. They must create a firm barrier against wastefulness through their personal example of thrift and zealous management and must mobilize their comrades to work in the struggle against losses. Commanders, political organizers, production managers, the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of military construction projects and enterprises must strengthen control over the implementation of practical measures aimed at decreasing the expenditure of raw material, materials, fuel and power and strive for the general introduction of the experience of the best units. It is necessary, as it was noted at the March (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to steadfastly pursue a policy of increasing exactingness, responsibility for the work entrusted, good organization, and discipline.

The struggle for economy and thrift is not a brief campaign. It is the foundation of business management, one of the main levers in intensifying production and increasing its effectiveness. The broad development of competition for savings, a skillfully set educational job, is the pledge for the successful fulfillment by army and navy labor collectives of the tasks for this year and for the entire five-year plan as a whole, and for the socialist obligations in the competition for a fitting reception to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory.

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ARMED FORCES

FEUILLETON: ON USE OF MATERIEL RESERVES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Feuilleton by Colonel A. Drovosekov and Captain 2nd Rank V. Shirokov:
"Surplus...into Loss"]

[Text] Spring was in the air. The high snowy caps on the power transformers, metal cases with glassy instrument eyes, electrical panels, and various other devices, designated in the registration documents as electrical engineering equipment, have been dripping with the March thaw. The bright, limpid drops reminded one of tears--tears of regret and disappointment. For somewhere at the plants which produced this equipment, the people outlined counter plans, fulfilled their high commitments, and displayed labor enthusiasm, not suspecting that what they made will rust under an open sky for years. What would they say if they saw the fruits of their labor in such a condition?

"In any case, we would not hear the words 'thank you' from them," the chief of the KMST [office of materials and equipment supply] division, V. Stolyarova, answered this question. "What can be done? The warehouse is a certain size and you will not squeeze everything into it."

This is true--you will not squeeze. The warehouse is crammed from floor to ceiling. This is true, to a significant degree, because above-norm reserves and so-called unconvertible items--stock which is just not needed and is of no use to others--are stored here.

Appearing on the list of unconvertible items belonging to the KEU [housing operation administration] of the Moscow Okrug PVO [air defense] are, for example, electrical panels which are treated as non-standard equipment since they were manufactured by special order. The first batch of panels arrived at the KMST in 1970 and the last in 1973. Thus, they have been lying around as dead freight since that time because someone, somewhere, somehow half-thought and half-considered. But who specifically? Just try to find out after all these years--until customers for the panels turn up.

Interested persons are also not turning up to provide themselves with a television device which was ordered once by a construction administration in this same okrug. This is a delicate matter--it is supposed to be stored in a heated area. The KMST does not have such space available and, therefore, it has been stored under the same spartan conditions as the ordinary pieces of iron since as far back as 1979. Cold-hardening has hardly been of benefit to the television unit for which 76,000 rubles were paid.

Thoughts about the sad fate of the equipment deposited in the warehouses generated a natural question: what is the reason for the appearance of over-reserves and unconvertible items?

"Bad planning," said the deputy chief of the okrug construction administration division, Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Shchepetkin. "It often happens that a project that is set for operation is not provided with equipment and, on the contrary, there is equipment but the project is not being made an introductory one."

"This is not the main thing," V. Kudryavtsev, the division engineer, elaborated. "The main thing is that equipment requisitions are put together intuitively. Thus, a 1986 requisition which I recently put together was based about ten percent on documentation. The remaining 90 percent was on experience and intuition."

V. Kudryavtsev has a lot of experience--20 years of work. However, he does not always gain from it, for intuition at times lets you down. He computed, for example, that he needed a certain number of signaling devices for projects under construction and he ordered them. It then turned out that he ordered too many, 10 times too many. So 58 such devices, each costing 83 rubles, 50 kopecks, have been lying around as unconvertible items since 1983.

However, it would be unjust to blame V. Kudryavtsev for all the sins. It is difficult for him to choose the right number because he often does not have planning estimates available. So he inserts higher figures in the appropriate columns, governed by the ancient principle--a reserve does not stretch the pocket.

At first glance it would seem this way, but it turns out differently in fact. A reserve not only occupies a place under a roof but also turns into a loss. Money, invested in frozen materials and equipment, drops out of circulation. When it turns out to be useless in a purse, one has to appeal willy-nilly to a bank for a loan. And a loan, as is generally known, is returned with interest.

It should be noted that the builders themselves, at times without any kind of help from others, are converting materials and equipment into unemployed capital. Thus, in the UNR [office of the work supervisor] headed by Colonel A. Frolov, the reserves are double the norm. The money invested in them is considerable which is one of the reasons why the wind whistles in the UNR's purse. To pay the bills of the suppliers, they have to go to the bank with an outstretched hand. According to the words of Major V. Kislitsa, the default interest charged last year for bank loans was 50,000 rubles.

"What is to be done? Equipment and materials have to be held in reserve because they can suddenly become necessary," the deputy chief of the UNR, Lieutenant Colonel M. Grinshteyn, explained the situation.

And what if this "suddenly" never comes? Not today, not in a year, not in two years. What then? Then a certain part of the reserves is turned into unconvertible items. They are reckoned at almost 19,000 rubles in this construction organization. However, this fact does not cause any concern among the UNR managers because there is not the necessary demand from the Moscow Okrug PVO construction administration to sell unnecessary equipment, structures, and materials.

Objectivity requires us to say that masters in creating above-norm reserves and unconvertible items also exist in other places. They also exist in the Pacific Ocean Fleet. Through their efforts, for example, 14 tires for powerful BelAZ's/vehicles made by the Belorussian Motor Vehicle Plant/ were sent several years ago to the motor vehicle equipment warehouse where Captain 3rd Rank V. Terskiy was chief. Why--no one then or now can explain this because there was not one vehicle, either in the immediate area or in the entire region, which such "boots" would fit. In August 1983, the warehouse workers sent 12 tires back to Vladivostok. In November, Four were returned to them from Vladivostok. Why? Only specialists of the fleet's motor vehicle service can communicate this secret. Evidently, they can also suggest where to put rubber that is sent each year for forklift trucks although there is no requirement for it.

Many such questions have accumulated for the specialists of the fleet's motor vehicle service. For example, they sent 40 longerons for a GAZ-66. Why? The military units which are supplied by the warehouse do not need even one. They have a small requirement for brake linings for ZIL's/vehicle made by the Moscow Motor Vehicle Plant imeni I. A. Likhachev/, but meanwhile the shelves are cracking from them: more than 30,000 pieces have piled up. The question is why carry to the other end of the world that which will be unnecessary or a known unconvertible item? Indeed, why should all of the trouble connected with the sale of this stock, which takes up room and plagues people, be shifted to others? Let them have the headache.

In this connection, there is the need to turn to the language of the official document which has specified a clear procedure for identifying, redistributing, and selling above-norm and unused raw material, materials, manufactured items, equipment, and other items of value. The document especially stresses that the identification and the drawing into economic activity of above-norm and unused items of value is one of the most important jobs of the commanders and chiefs of military units.

It does not seem that those concerned with this did not know about it. However, they will not remember everything concerning what the facts presented here mean when a surplus is turned into a loss.

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ARMED FORCES

REPORT ON 'KAVKAZ-85' EXERCISES

LD201957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 20 Jul 85

/From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" Program"/

/Excerpts/ The "Kavkaz-85" exercises of forces of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District are nearing their end. Our special correspondent Aleksandr Abramov is at present in the area of the exercises. Listen to a recorded report that he sent by telephone.

/Begin recording/ /Abramov/ About 25,000 officers and men, dozens of aircraft and combat helicopters, tanks, artillery and subunits of engineering troops-- this entire machine-- has been swinging around and thundering about over the past few days on the sun-scorched plain of the Iori plateau southeast of Tbilizi. The Westerners and the Easterners have been attacking, going over to defense, sending out reconnaissance teams and engaging in counterattacking. In brief, they have been performing those tasks that were drawn up at the headquarters of those in charge of the exercises.

But if one were to ask us journalists, who have been observing the exercises, what we remembered most of all, this question would, I think, seem very difficult for every one of us.

We have seen how units and subunits have carried out marches in the mountains and crossed deep canyons and rivers. Climbing in dense dust along the twisting roads to the passes. We have seen fighting during a crossing, the precise work of the aircraft and the powerful pressure of a tank offensive. We have also seen that the people to whose lot this frankly difficult test has fallen have been striving to perform their work, their difficult military work, as well as they can.

They have understood that these exercises will be an important stage in perfecting the professional skill of the officers and the ability of servicemen to use equipment and weapons in difficult mountain conditions. They have further been aware of the fact that their actions were being watched not only by the commanders of the exercises but by foreign observers. The populations of Georgia and Azerbaijan, on whose territories the exercises are being held, have at the present time been, I should say, particularly warm in their attitudes to our servicemen. In the brief intervals between training battles and the long marches they have been enthusiastically received at collective farms and enterprises.

Indeed, I myself witnessed one such gettogether--the crew of a fighter-bomber regiment were visited by a delegation of creative young people from Tbilisi.

I could see with what interest the crew watched each number on the concert program. Yes, for the moment here there is a lull and one has the opportunity to watch the exciting Georgian dance.

However, many kilometers away, subunits were continuing to perform the tasks that they had been set. The nth motorized-rifle unit of the Westerners was ordered to make a tactical air landing in the rear of the Westerners. A motorized-rifle battalion under the command of Maj (Smolyak) went out to link up with it. All the officers and men had been trained in fighting in mountainous terrain and had the necessary gear. A day before the offensive I attended a routine training session, here is a communications session:

"Zerno, this is Matros: Have emerged on to the southern slope of the height. Have discovered the enemy's command post. This is Matros, over!

Matros, this is Zerno: I order you to seize and destroy the command post of the Easterners. This is Zerno, over!

This is Matros: Have understood you."

/Abramov/ Now soldiers in camouflage dress and carrying submachine guns have been running through the narrow valley between the cliffs. Also I can see a machinegun here. Fire positions are being established to the south. The whole remaining group will be going down.

This reportage is being conducted with me by Maj Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich (Smolyak), the battalion's commander:

/Smolyak/ The task of the group is to reach the indicated line and to secure the emergence there of the main forces of the battalion.

/Abramov/ What are the main difficulties?

/Smolyak/ First of all there are the steep descents.

/Abramov/ Indeed, I am aware that your lads have been specially trained to fight in the mountains. So, in general, they know the techniques of rock climbing?

/Smolyak/ Yes, we undergo training preparation at training centers, where we undergo mountain training and make descents. /sounds of loud firing are suddenly heard/ The reconnaissance men have seized and are wiping out the enemy's headquarters. Khimik, this is Zerno: Forward into the attack!

/Abramov/ When the training session ended I had a chat with two privates:

On the following day I saw how they and their comrades jumped from rock to rock and made their descent from a height that is known here as the eagle's nest

/Orlinoye Gnezdo/. However, the most important thing and the culmination of the exercises came this morning. Developing an offensive the Westerners undertook the forcing of the Kura. A company of the Order of Kutuzov and Order of Aleksandr Navskiy Guards tank Regiment went first. Its servicemen had come out with the initiative of making excellent actions during the exercises our martial gift to the 27th congress of the party. /sounds of firing in background/

You can hear how fighting is taking place on the right bank of the Kura. It is the landing operation. It has seized a beachhead. True, it has been tied down on the bank by the defenders, but now the lads are fighting so that precisely at this spot where the bank of the river is more or less sloping, a column of the attackers' tanks may cross. /noise of aircraft/ In the sky, as before, there is the throb of fighter bombers and combat helicopters, which are helping the landing troops to hold on to the beachhead for the crossing. Now a column of amphibious armored personnel-carriers appears.

I am now approaching the waterline on the shore, and literally about 100 meters away from me a vehicle is overcoming--that then was a shot--is overcoming the rapid flow of the river. It swings around and emerges on to the bank.

And so the reconnaissance has been carried out. What then will the tank troops do? I can see that the leading tank has come to a standstill about 300 meters from the bank. Now lads in camouflage dress are moving out ahead. These are the sappers. They are feeling out passages to the bank for the tanks. Now the work of the sappers is finished. Passages have been made in the minefield and as a result the tank troops in several columns move forward directly to the bank. /sounds of tanks moving/ Now three vehicles are already in the water. They are being carried away a little by the current. They are firing as they move. Four vehicles are already afloat. Now the first one has crawled towards the bank. Just a few meters remain, and once again the helicopters give support /continuing aircraft noise/ the leading vehicle emerges on to the bank and begins to advance. /continuing firing in background/ Close to the horizon on the right bank of the Kura everything is being obscured by yellowish-blue smoke. For about 30 minutes now, a training battle has been in progress there.

Now while our broadcast is in progress shots are still roaring out and the barrels of the guns are still white-hot, whilst on the roads dust flies up from the wheels of the combat vehicles. The "Kazkaz-35" exercises are demonstrating the increased combat skill of our servicemen. /end recording/

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ARMED FORCES

'KAVKAZ-85' GROUND, AIR EXERCISES CONTINUE

LD170641 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] As we have already reported, military exercises codenamed Kavkaz-85 have started on the territory of the TransCaucasus. Our special correspondents Marlen Lobzanidze and Nikolay Neych report:

[Begin recording] [Lobzanidze] The Caucasus, sharp peaks of whiteheaded snow summits, valleys indented by deep ravines, swiftly seething mountain rivers--such is the area where the exercises are taking place. These obstacles are to be overcome by the units of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District.

[Neych] At present in the blue morning haze, there is a ridge of mountains on the horizon. On the right and on the left there are steep spurs of mountain ranges. Precisely from there, from the elevation on which the combat exercise command post is situated, here everything is clearly visible. The main forces, tanks, artillery, motorized infantry, engineering and sapper subunits are assembled here. They are occupying the selected positions. The latest preparations for combat operations are in progress. Land and air forces numbering some 25,000 soldiers and officers are taking part in them. A tank column is on the move. It has come here by a difficult road--across natural obstacles, streams, steep canyons and mountain passes. The rugged terrain is perhaps the main feature of the Kavkaz-85 exercises. It is precisely in these conditions that the precision of the cooperation between ground forces units and the air force is being checked. The art of commanders and staffs directing the troops is being verified.

[Lobzanidze] Military observers will arrive here for the exercises: representatives of the armies of the countries of the socialist community and also Greece, Italy, Spain, Cyprus, Malta, Portugal and Turkey. [end recording]

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ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITOR, RESPONSES

Question of Entering Military School

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 p 2

[Letter from O. Pogorelskiy and reply from Chief Petty Officer V. Shaykin, Lenin grant recipient, Black Sea Higher Naval School imeni P.S. Nakhimov, under the rubric "Dialogues for 'Azimuth'": "If the Dream is for Real"]

[Text] Dear Editors! A few months from now the last school bell will ring for me and my comrades. Many of us have long since decided "what we want to be." I have not yet fully made up my mind, however, although I too have thought more than once about entering a military school. I have a serious interest in physics and mathematics; I like creative writing and sports very much, and I am drawn to scientific work. I would not be honest, if I did not admit that I frequently have doubts as to whether the conditions for these things exist at a school and most important, whether it will be possible to perfect my talents. A future officer has to study so many military disciplines, after all! This is why I have still not decided what I want to be. I would be interested in hearing your advice. O. Pogorelskiy

The editors have turned your letter over to me, Oleg, and asked me to answer it. Why did they choose me? Apparently, because, like you, I was once undecided about my choice. I was interested in mathematics, the fine arts and sports, and I liked the military service--or more precisely, naval service. Many people advised me to enter an institute, where, they said, there were better opportunities for developing my talents. I heeded the advice and became a student.

Things seemed to be all right, but I frequently had the feeling something was lacking.

One day I met Sergey Poma, a former school friend, who had become a cadet at a naval school. He was walking along with a girl, talking animatedly about something. It turned out that they were sharing their impressions of the play "Both the Laughter and the Tears of Khersones."

Sergey asked my opinion of the production. I was at a loss for words: I had not gotten around to see the play, although I had heard a lot about it. Sergey apparently sensed this and changed the conversation so as not to embarrass me. I noticed that my school buddy had matured noticeably.

Was he satisfied with his choice? There was no need to ask. I could not say the same for myself, however.

Thoughts about a school were constantly with me after that meeting. And I decided to become a cadet.

To my joy, I discovered that the school also had equally good opportunities for developing and perfecting the most diverse talents in the cadets. Splendidly equipped classrooms, offices, laboratories, a training facility, a computer center, an extensive library, a military-scientific society and various special groups--this is enough to satisfy the most demanding nature.

It might seem to you, Oleg, that I am attempting to sway you by telling you all of this: follow my example and enter a school without fail. That is not the case at all. I have told you about our life only so that you will know what possibilities the school has for developing and perfecting the personality.

I must tell you something else, however: it is far more difficult to study at a military school than at an institute. The military order, discipline and the strict--even stringent, no denying it--regimen leave their mark. And in addition to the general education and engineering disciplines, we also study many military disciplines. Furthermore, during the training period, each of us must develop in himself certain moral-political, and psychological qualities and the qualities of a commander.

Is this kind of life and training a burden? I can frankly say that it is not, because we chose our own path after considering and weighing everything.

Now I would like to ask you something, Oleg: Have you given enough serious thought to your choice? Are you aware that the path to the dream is an intense and difficult one? If you answer these questions in the affirmative, then choose the school without hesitation. You will not be sorry, I can assure you. If you have doubts, however, if you do not have confidence in yourself and if you feel that the main thing in life should be only that which promotes the development of just your talents in mathematics or physics, then you had better not take this step. Sooner or later, the flimsiness of your dream will make itself known.

This is my advice to you.

School Acceptance Questions, Answers

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 p 2

[Questions from readers and replies by Col Gen V.A. Goncharov, first deputy chief of the Main Personnel Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense, under the rubric "At Your Request": "Who is Expected at the Schools"]

[Text] Since the Rules for Acceptance at Military Educational Institutions were published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 3 February, the editors have received many letters from readers requesting clarification of certain provisions pertaining to entering military schools. Major N. Burbyga, our correspondent, met with Colonel General V.A. Goncharov, first deputy chief of the Main Personnel Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense, and asked him to answer questions from the readers

[Question] Comrade Colonel General, please tell me what basic changes are contained in the new Rules for Acceptance at Military Schools?

[Answer] Generally speaking, the changes essentially increase the number of requirements for acceptance. The military schools will be accepting only those young people who possess the entire range of qualities essential for the preparation of a future officer, a heroic occupation, and what is very important, who have made an aware choice to dedicate themselves to service in the Armed Forces. For this purpose all applicants will undergo a process of professional selection, which includes an all-around assessment of the personality of each candidate: his social and political activeness, his moral qualities, his state of health, including psychological information, his physical conditioning and his general education.

For entering military-political schools, a provision has been added whereby regular servicemen are accepted after serving 1 year, and civilian youth are accepted only from among the Komsomol and public activists, as well as youth with a labor record of at least 1 year. Only CPSU members and candidate members or Komsomol members recommended by political organs of the army or navy, by the CPSU raykoms (or gorkoms) or Komsomol raykoms (or gorkoms) are permitted to take the exams.

The new Acceptance Rules have made changes in the list of subjects in which entrance exams for military educational institutions are conducted. An oral exam on the history of the USSR has replaced one of the exams for acceptance to all higher command, engineering command and engineering schools, schools for pilots and navigators, naval and other higher schools.

[Question] Tenth-grade student I. Dubrovin from Dushanbe asks whether a military commissariat can send a candidate to a school which is not indicated in its "schedule."

[Answer] When submitting his application to a military commissariat, a candidate indicates the name of the military educational institution which he wishes to enter, regardless of whether it is on the selection list of the given military commissariat. When the military commissar makes the preliminary selection, he orients the youth to enter the military educational institution for which their personal qualities make them best suited. At the same time, the Acceptance Rules authorize the military commissariats to send candidates to schools not listed in their selection schedules.

[Question] This is what Private M. Kozhanov, military construction worker, writes: "I want to enter a pilots' school. The 'schedules' in our unit do not include aviation schools, however. What can I do"?

[Answer] A young person selects a military school according to his own desires. Therefore, if a serviceman's request indicates that he wants to enter a higher military pilots' school, he can be sent there to undergo the appropriate selection process.

[Question] V. Zhuravlev, student at a polytechnical institute, asks whether he can transfer to a military school, and under what conditions.

[Answer] The following can be registered for the first year at military schools and military institutes without testing their knowledge in general education subjects: those who have completed the first or subsequent years at civilian VUZs in fields corresponding to the specific type of military educational institution and who meet other requirements, after being interviewed. When the fields of training do not coincide, the candidates take the entrance exams in the normal way.

[Question] Many readers inquire about the procedure for calculating the age of applicants for military educational institutions.

[Answer] The age of those accepted for training (from 17 to 21 years) is calculated as of 31 December of the year in which they begin their training. If a young man turns 17 in December of 1985, for example, he can be accepted at a military school this year, although he will actually be only 16 and a half years old when he enters the school. And if a regular serviceman has turned 21 in January of this year, he may also become a cadet.

Reservists who have served out their term of active military duty may be accepted up to age of 23 years.

[Question] The editors' mail contains many letters from schoolgirls. They ask the same question: What are the possibilities for a girl to become an officer?

[Answer] In accordance with the Law of the USSR "On Universal Military Service," women may be accepted for active military duty on a volunteer basis.

The following women may be assigned to officer positions: reserve officers up to the age of 30 years, who have completed higher educational institutions and received training in the military departments, as well as women who have completed higher educational institutions in civilian fields related to military specialities, with officer ranks conferred upon them when they receive their military service assignments.

16 August 1985

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 85 p 2

[Report under the rubric "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Mail"]

[Text] The editors received 20,999 letters in April, 512 of which were published. They received 1,497 responses to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA articles.

An event of great political importance, a plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, was held last month. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented a report at the plenum: "On the Convocation of the Regular 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks Involved in Preparing for and Conducting it." Captain P. Rusin from the Belorussian Military District, Senior Lieutenant A. Volkov from the Northern Fleet and many of our other readers have written to say that fightingmen of the army and navy unanimously approve the points contained in the report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the Communist Party's foreign and domestic policy, and are preparing to commemorate preparations for the forum of communists with new successes in the military work and in the socialist competition to further enhance the combat readiness of the units and ships. The in-depth study of materials from the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has been organized in the military collectives, and activities are being conducted to publicize them. The letters show that the personnel are deeply aware of the importance of the national economic tasks facing the nation and of their personal responsibility for reliably protecting the homeland. And they are proving this with specific deeds.

Lieutenant Colonel M. Gordiyenko from the Transcarpathian Military District, for example, writes that fightingmen in the Samaro-Ulyanovsk, Eerdichev Iron Motorized Rifle Division have successfully completed the winter training period. In the field exercises and firing practice, in the operation of the combat vehicles and in the political classes, the Samaro-Ulyanovsk men have demonstrated profound political awareness and improved tactical and fire training and physical conditioning. The communists are in the vanguard of the socialist competition and setting an example, as they always do. Particularly large successes have been achieved by the military collectives headed by Major I. Kasyanenko and Captains G. Yefimov, A. Zebrev, S. Zhulavnik and V. Vasilenko.

"The technical battery commanded by Major A. Terentyev has a good reputation here," reports Captain A. Supranovich of the Southern Group of Forces. "The outstanding officer was awarded the medal 'For Combat Merit' several years ago. The order 'For Service to the Homeland in the Armed Forces of the USSR,' third degree, appeared on his chest during the test exercises. The battery's experience in organizing socialist competition by task and norm has been summarized and is being adopted in the other subunits."

The April mail contained many letters about Lenin. The readers told how the nation and fightingmen of the army and navy commemorated the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and conducted an All-Union communist Saturday of volunteer labor in honor of that date.

April was just prior to the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and naturally, many letters from readers were about the Soviet people's military and

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labor feat in the Great Patriotic War. Those who fought at the front recalled the rigorous battles and the heroism of fightingmen and partisans, told about their lives and their participation in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth, and expressed their sincere gratitude and profound appreciation to their own Communist Party for its paternal concern for the veterans.

Our memory of the war and of the heroism demonstrated by the Soviet people at the front and in the rear area is undying. The participants are surrounded with honor and respect in our nation. Major N. Orlov of the Transcaucasus Military District wrote that the district military council held a reception in honor of the Great Patriotic War veterans. They include Heroes of the Soviet Union, Major General A. Kazaryan and M. Kantariya, full holder of the Order of Glory, Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) I. Karakhanyan and others. Captain S. Zolotarev reported that participants in the Victory Parade of 24 June 1945 were received in the Military Council of the Volga Military District. The letters indicate that veterans are being honored in many units, on ships, at military academies and schools.

Army and navy personnel are actively preparing for a Saturday of volunteer labor in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Victory. "Fightingmen of the Dushanbe Garrison will be working that day along with the city's youth to improve the city and renovate Victory Square," writes Senior Lieutenant V. Kutkin of the Central Asian Military District. Highly symbolic, the letters from readers indicate, is the fact that on that Saturday war veterans will be working shoulder to shoulder with the nation's fightingmen and youth.

Officer Wrongly Assigned

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 85 p 2

[Report under the rubric "Follow-up on KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Articles": "This Reduces Responsibility"]

[Text] The above was the heading for a letter to the editors from Senior Lieutenant V. Sorokin, which was published on 27 February of this year. The author reported that for a long time he had been performing the duties of a position to which he had not been assigned. He could therefore not take full responsibility for the servicing of the aircraft equipment.

Lieutenant Colonel V. Zakharov reported to the editors that the fact had been confirmed. Lieutenant Colonel V. Ovchinnikov, deputy regimental commander for aircraft engineer service, had violated TOE discipline. Ovchinnikov has been severely punished for this. Sorokin has been given a proper assignment.

Drawn-Out Club Construction

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 85 p 2

[Report under the rubric "Follow-up on KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Articles": "But They Did Not Complete it"]

16 August 1985

[Text] The above was the heading for a letter published in the 15 February 1985 issue of the newspaper. It discussed a club which was built almost 10 years ago but has still not been placed into operation.

Major General V. Rabyinin, deputy commander for construction and billeting of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, has reported to the editors that the construction of the club without outside assistance was begun illegally by decision of Major V. Bazyuk. The planning and estimate documents were not worked up, and construction standards and rules were violated when the work was performed.

Those guilty of violating construction laws were punished in 1976 by order of the district commander. The facility was subsequently not placed into use because structural defects in the building could not be corrected.

Following discussion of the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA article, specialists with the district Voenproyekt [Military Planning Directorate?] and KEU [Billeting Directorate] concluded that from the technical standpoint, the construction of the club could be completed, although at considerable cost. An order has been sent to the appropriate organizations to perform planning and inspection work in 1986 for reinforcing the club's structural elements.

Officer Assigned in Wrong Field

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 85 p 2

[Report under the rubric "Follow-up on KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Articles": "Not in the Speciality..."]

[Text] The above was the heading for a letter to the editors from Lieutenant A. Shubin, which was published on 7 March. The author reported that he had been drafted into the Armed Forces from the reserve but that he had been given an assignment not in the special field in which he had been prepared in the military department at the VUZ.

Major General of Aviation N. Vertel, chief of the Balashov Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots imeni Chief Marshal of Aviation A.A. Novikov, has reported to the editors that the error has been corrected.

Irregularities Exposed, Corrected

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 85 p 2

[Report under the rubric "Follow-up on KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Articles": "On Special Status"]

[Text] The above was the heading for a critical report from Lieutenant Colonel V. Zhitarenko, which was published on 21 February.

Colonel General A. Rudakov has reported that the incidents of violations of regulations by officials in the garrison commandant's office have been investigated. The garrison commandant and his executive officer have been disciplined.

Senior Lieutenant S. Shuvalov has been relieved of his duties as guardroom chief. The garrison command element has stepped up its control over the organization and the performance of garrison service and over the maintaining of regulation order in the commandant's office.

Guards Colonel M. Surkov, a political worker, has informed the editors that cases of using warrant officers on jobs other than their TOE positions have been confirmed. Warrant Officer V. Sheverev, listed as company sergeant major but actually working at the airfield, is now serving as sergeant major of a repair subunit. He has returned to the cashier's office part of the 222 rubles and 61 kopecks illegally paid to him. A reprimand has been issued to Major A. Romanov, chief of the unit motor vehicle service, under whose supervision the warrant officer was working. Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Belmasov has been sternly admonished for violating TOE discipline.

Major General R. Arutyunov has reported on steps taken to establish proper order in the branch of the district sports club. Soviet Army employee, Lieutenant Colonel [Retired] B. Barshay has been given party and administrative penalties. A reprimand has also been issued to Major Yu. Trufanov, chief of the branch. Colonel S. Teytelbaum, district chief of physical training and sports, has been informed of the need to step up control over the activities of the sports club's branch in the military unit.

Major General of Justice I. Yangayev, district judge advocate, has informed the newspaper of the findings from an investigation of the cases cited in the article by the judge advocate's office.

School Military Training Problems

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 85 p 2

[Report under the rubric "Follow-up on KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Articles": "What Troubles Me"]

[Text] The above was the heading of a report from Lieutenant (Reserve) S. Kolesnikov, which was published on 16 February. It told about the difficulties encountered by the young military instructor in the organization of initial military training at the school.

Colonel V. Gauzyak, chief of the political section of the Khabarovsk Kray Military Commissariat, has informed the editors that the report was discussed at a joint meeting of workers with the city and rayon education departments and rayon military commissariats in the kray. Steps have been taken to correct the deficiencies cited in the report.

Mittens Hamper Work

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 85 p 2

[Letter to editors from Lt Col V. Umantsev, Central Group of Forces: "The Mitten and the Electronic Computer"]

[Text] Respected editors!

I would like to bring up the past winter. I shall begin with an example. Once, during the winter, one of the pilots was unable to destroy a target at the range. A postflight investigation revealed that he was not to blame: one of the aircraft systems had been poorly adjusted in the regimental technical maintenance unit (TECH). And it was all because of... a mitten. Yes, an ordinary mitten, the kind used by the technical specialists in cold weather.

The reliability and precision of the airborne radioelectronic systems depend upon the quality of the tuning and adjustment work performed in the technical maintenance unit with special monitoring and testing equipment. This is why strict demands are made with respect to cleanliness and temperature in the buildings of the technical maintenance unit. The manual on aviation engineer service specifically indicates what the temperature must be there.

In our technical maintenance unit, which is commanded by Major K. Pravik, the temperature in the winter was frequently considerably below the required temperature. The technicians were therefore forced to put on mittens, which prevented them from tuning the equipment with maximum precision. Communists in the technical maintenance unit raised this matter more than once at party meetings. Major V. Batyrov, commander of the separate airfield technical maintenance battalion, assured us as early as last summer that the situation would be corrected. Almost a year has gone by, but nothing has been done.

Training Deficiencies

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 85 p 2

[Report under the rubric "Follow-up on KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Articles": "An Incident at the Range"]

[Text] The above was the heading for a report from Lieutenant Colonel G. Miranovich, which was published on 19 March.

The chief of the division's political section has reported to the editor that steps to correct the deficiencies indicated by the newspaper in the organization of the training process were discussed at a meeting of the formation's command and political personnel. A group of officers from the division directorate were sent to the unit discussed in the report to help the subunit commanders plan the training and organize the internal service.

Major V. Dudin, battalion commander, reported at an expanded session of the regimental party committee on his personal contribution to the improvement of the professional training of officers under his command and to improve the quality and effectiveness of the night training. The regimental party committee outlined specific steps to increase the responsibility of the communists-and-officers for the improvement of their technical skill and the technical training of their subordinates.

Senior Lieutenants N. Telcharov and V. Leontyev, to blame for a breakdown in the scheduled classes, have been held accountable. Specific schedules have been set for correcting the deficiencies cited in the newspaper.

11499

CSO: 1801/235

ARMED FORCES

TRANSCAUCASUS AREA HOLDS 'KAVKAZ-85' EXERCISES 15-21 JULY

LD150959 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] A report from the exercises area. As has already been reported, troop exercise of the Transcaucasus Military District, code-named "Kavkaz-85", are being held from 15-21 July inclusive, in the Rustavi/Akstafa/Tsiteli-Tskaro/Sagaredzho region. Eastern and western--this is what the opposing sides will [word indistinct] be called. They have completed a march in complicated weather conditions in a mountainous area. In the concentration areas measures are being carried out for the operational, logistic, technical, and engineer support of the troops in the forthcoming action. Party political work to mobilize personnel to exemplary performance of the training tasks is under way in units and subunits. Concentration of the units is coming to an end. The eastern and western sides are preparing for training combat operations.

CSO: 1801/264

ARMED FORCES

BRIEFS

LEGAL INFORMATION FOR OFFICERS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has introduced changes and additions to some of the legal acts concerning the military service of officers. In particular, it was established that junior officers can be deprived of military rank in the schedule of summary punishments. The following have the right to make such a decision: the USSR Minister of Defense with respect to all servicemen of the armed forces, and the Chairman of the USSR KGB and the USSR Minister of Internal Affairs with regard to servicemen of forces subordinate to them. Junior officers in the reserve (retired) can be deprived of military rank on authority of the USSR Minister of Defense. [Excerpt] [Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 85 p 2] 8524

CSO: 1801/210

GROUND FORCES

POL THRIFT THROUGH USE OF TRAINERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 85 p 1

[Article by Col F. Babich, chief of the Baltic Fleet Armored Service:
"Repeat Attack: For Economy and Thrift"]

[Text] An exercise was conducted in a marine unit. The tank sub-units mastered their specific missions. The best results were achieved by Officer V. Fedotychev's unit, and Officer I. Verby's subordinates were significantly worse. At the end of the exercise, we checked the expenditure of petroleum oils and lubricant materials and motor resources in these units. We found that Fedotychev had significantly greater savings and Verby had overexpended. Then we looked at these indicators for the previous training period. The results were the same.

It's not difficult to reach the conclusion that Officer I. Verby's unit demonstrated poor savings work.

But we cannot help but be interested in the other. Why is it that in the neighboring sub-unit while accomplishing an identical mission and with less expenditure of motor resources, the personnel training was significantly higher? Studying this question, the workers in the Armored Service of the fleet found much of note.

In the socialist obligation of the sub-unit commanded by Officer V. Fedotychev, there was a point: to save 20-25 percent of motor resources with good or outstanding accomplishment of training combat missions and exercises. These same numbers may be found in the individual socialist obligation of tank mechanic-drivers. They were not taken out of thin air but were selected with the aid of careful, mathematical calculation using the results of the previous training year. It is precisely such savings which give maximum effectiveness to the use of the training materials base.

The unit has a movie trainer for developing skills in the mechanic-drivers and other tank crew members. V. Fedotychev's subordinates worked on them more often than any others. The sub-unit strictly observed the requirement: before going to the range to accomplish combat mission, it is necessary to polish the skills of driving combat vehicles to the point of automation. Here, we say, the attack may be repeated enough times to achieve perfection. But in the field the price of each repetition is exceeding the fuel expenditure standard.

The movie trainer makes it possible to increase the mechanic-driver skill and, moreover, create the capability of saving fuel during training or exercises in the field. One has only to use the movie trainer systematically and thoughtfully. Fedotychev's unit conducted training much more often than other personnel on the tank firing range which was equipped by the unit innovators under the supervision of Officer A. Sheregedy. Here special tank rockers were set up to help work out the conduct of fire using stabilizers.

The training effect achieved is high. In this case it is not necessary to make extra trips with the fighting equipment to the range.

The results of savings is posted each month in all marine sub-units. As a rule, it is done in this manner: tables with figures showing who and how much was saved in petroleum oils and lubricants and motor resources are posted. The leaders are commended. The remaining, as usual, receive comments according to their deserts. There is, of course, benefit from such steps, but if attention is paid to the experience of V. Fedotychev's sub-unit, then it becomes clear that it may be significantly greater. When the results of the first line is analyzed, the efficiency of the use of training classes, trainers, is very instructive. For example, they show that Officer I. Verby's subordinates used the training materials base 30-40 percent less effectively than the personnel in Officer V. Fedotychev's sub-unit. It is not difficult to be convinced that this is specifically one of the reasons for their lagging behind both in economic savings work and in combat training.

Let us return to the exercise with which I began. It was complex; that is, it simultaneously developed many tanker combat skills, in particular this is one of the active forms of the struggle for savings; instead of using several training range exercises, one exercise of maximum intensity is held. Of course, such exercises require thorough preliminary preparation. That was also shown by V. Fedotychev's sub-unit. And I. Verby's subordinates made mistakes, requiring repetitions and unnecessary equipment operation. This is where the overexpenditure of fuels and deficiencies in the quality of accomplishing training missions arose.

Often in response to requirements to show greater care in saving fuel you may hear doubts: won't these be harmful to the combat training of the personnel? Experience of the leading sub-units decisively show exactly the opposite. A good, intelligent, organized struggle for economizing stimulates both the efficiency and the quality of combat training and intensifies the training process.

12747

CSO: 1801/228

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

COMMANDERS ON AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY

Col Gen S. Bobylev

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 14 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Col Gen S. Bobylev, chief of Air Defense Forces Political Directorate: "Today Is National Air Defense Forces Day: The Motherland's Sky Shield"]

[Text] Vigilant sentries, air defense soldiers, watchfully guard the USSR's air borders stretching for 60,000 km. Missilemen and aviators, radar operators and communicators, and representatives of many other specialties stand on the homeland's forward edge of defense even in peacetime in accordance with the Law on the USSR State Border, ready at any moment to repel an air enemy's attack.

The military labor of air defense personnel is extremely responsible and difficult. The high combat readiness requires each one to have thorough training: detailed theoretical knowledge, the ability to perform tasks which vary widely in the nature of work, and well-honed skills in handling modern equipment and weapons. For this reason the soldiers' routine passes in strenuous work--the performance of operational readiness duty, tactical exercises, drills, and various classes.

Defenders of the Motherland's air frontiers are working with special enthusiasm these days. The traditional holiday of Air Defense Forces Day now is being celebrated in an atmosphere of high labor activeness and political enthusiasm of the Soviet people and Armed Forces personnel caused by preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and for the 27th CPSU Congress, and by resolutions of the recent March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The party's course toward assurance of further development of the economy, improvement of all aspects of the life of Soviet society, strengthening of discipline, and elimination of phenomena alien to socialism from our lives has found a fervent response in the hearts of air defense personnel.

The work and cares of rural toilers are close and understandable to us. Privates and NCO's, officers and generals know well what labor and love the land requires. They are not left indifferent by the caprices of the weather which complicate the work of grain growers and livestock growers, and soldiers often are the first to come to the help of rural toilers where forces of the elements attack.

There are many former missilemen, aviators, radar operators and communicators among those now readying the equipment for the spring sowing or who already have taken it into the fields. After receiving political and ideological conditioning in the Air Defense Forces and having mastered difficult specialties, they are giving all their knowledge and abilities to the further development and transformation of rural areas. Many have become expert field crop growers, machine operators, and farm directors. They have strong ties with today's defenders of the Motherland's sky. This is why more and more air defense personnel are dreaming of dedicating themselves to agriculture after release to the reserve.

The soldiers' military labor for the sake of the Motherland's security is the best guarantee for the successes of rural toilers. Air defense personnel perform their duty with honor and dignity, as eloquently indicated by the results of their combat training. For example, according to the last training year's results over a third of the personnel became outstanding in combat and political training. There was an appreciable increase in the number of rated specialists, masters of combat qualification, and pilot-snipers. The commanders and political workers of surface-to-air missile, air, and radiotechnical units and subunits have detailed knowledge, firm ideological conditioning, and a high professional expertise. They are capable leaders and indoctrinators of subordinates. Officers' assistants--the warrant officers [praporshchiki] and NCO's--also have mastered the difficult military specialties to perfection, set examples in training and service, and successfully indoctrinate and train subordinates.

The successes of many units in combat and political training and in maintenance of high combat readiness were recognized by the USSR minister of defense with the "Courage and Military Valor" pennant. The best military collectives were entered in the Honor Book of the Air Defense Forces Military Council. The Communist Party and Soviet government recognized the special services of defenders of the Motherland's air borders in equipment mastery and in service on their merits with orders and medals. The exploit by Pilot-Sniper Col I. Ye. Zhukov was recognized with the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union in our peaceful days.

Socialist competition has unfolded widely among the troops under the motto "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and for the 27th CPSU Congress!" Personnel of the Putilov-Kirov Order of Lenin Guards Surface-to-Air Missile Regiment of Air Defense commanded by Officer A. Kurdenkov came out as its initiator this year. The regiment has a grand history and traditions and its present generation of soldiers is worthily continuing the heroic work of its countrymen and augmenting the combat collective's valor in day-to-day combat training. For example, this regiment performed tasks in a tactical field fire exercise at the range for a grade of outstanding.

The regiment where Lt Col V. Kartsev, a first class military pilot and wearer of the Order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" 3d Class, is chief of the political department holds one of the leading places among air units based on the level of the personnel's professional training and on the quality with which unit personnel perform operational readiness duty. There

have been no flying incidents for 14 years here and operational readiness duty and all range firings are performed with high grades. The regiment was awarded the USSR Minister of Defense "Courage and Military Valor" Pennant and twice was entered in the Air Defense Forces Military Council Honor Book. Serving in this combat collective are pilot-snipers officers T. Sayfutdinov, V. Kozyr', V. Agapov, V. Cheboksarov and others who have attained the highest level of proficiency in their training.

Personnel of the outstanding radiotechnical regiment commanded by Lt Col I. Kostyunin also demonstrate a high degree of tactical training in exercises and drills and while performing operational readiness duty.

Because of the Communist Party's constant concern, the Air Defense Forces have been outfitted with powerful, modern combat equipment. Surface-to-air missile systems and supersonic all-weather fighter-interceptors with missile weaponry capable of destroying the enemy on distant approaches to defended installations comprise the basis of the troops' firepower. Performance of these missions is assured by the high tactical capabilities of equipment at the disposal of the Radiotechnical Troops. In controlling modern air defense combat, the commanders of missile, air and radiotechnical units use automated control systems and electronic computers and are capable of making a competent decision in the shortest possible time in any situation, even the most complicated one.

Constant combat readiness--a state in which any contingency will not be able to catch the troops unawares--is the law of life and of daily military work of air defense personnel. It is one of the most vivid traditions which have originated in the Air Defense Forces since the day they were established.

The origin of our forces is linked with the Great October Socialist Revolution and with the work of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. The Air Defense Forces made a worthy contribution toward winning the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Working together with other branches of the Armed Forces, they honorably performed the role of the Motherland's sky shield, protecting thousands of populated points and the largest industrial, cultural and administrative centers of our state from destruction.

In postwar times the imperialists took the path of aggravating the world military-political situation. They undertook repeated attempts to test the reliability of protection of our air borders. After developing the high-altitude Lockheed U-2 reconnaissance aircraft in the late 1950's, the Americans believed that this aircraft was impossible to detect or shoot down. On 1 May 1960 spy pilot Powers intruded on our country in this aircraft and was shot down with the very first missile by personnel of the battalion commanded by Maj M. Voronov. In that same year pilot Capt A. Polyakov destroyed one other U.S. reconnaissance aircraft which also intruded in USSR air space. Air defense personnel gave a worthy rebuff to provocators many times in honorably performing their duty as sentries of the homeland's air frontiers.

Now militaristic circles of the United States and its NATO allies are linking their aggressive plans with a further development of air attack weapons. Aircraft of quite varying types have been developed and are being improved as means of air attack. All this poses new missions for air defense and forces its personnel to strengthen combat proficiency and improve vigilance and combat readiness even more.

Air defense personnel have a deep understanding of their enormous responsibility to the party and people for assuring the safety of the socialist Motherland's air borders. By their selfless, daily military labor they are proving that the Motherland's sky shield is firm and that any aggressor will receive a worthy rebuff.

Col Gen A. Smirnov

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 85 p 3

[APN Article by Col Gen A. Smirnov, deputy CIC of Air Defense Forces: "Today Is National Air Defense Forces Day: Always in Combat Readiness"]

[Text] As one of the most important branches of the Armed Forces, the Air Defense Forces have been standing reliably for more than six and a half decades on guard over achievements of the October Revolution and socialism and assuring the safety of our Motherland's air borders.

On the threshold of the 40th anniversary of victory over the fascist German aggressors, in which the Soviet Armed Forces played a deciding role, I would also like to note the contribution which air defense personnel made to it. From the first to the last days of the war they courageously defended the country's largest administrative-political and industrial centers, rail and water terminals and lines of communication, and ground and naval groupings from air attacks.

The massive, skillful employment of air defense forces and weapons permitted Moscow to be reliably screened from air attack. A powerful air defense system was established which not one capital of the belligerent states possessed. The Hitlerites flew more than 12,600 aircraft sorties against Moscow, but only single bombers succeeded in penetrating to the city and dropping bomb loads in disorder. Fascist German aviation was unable to do substantial damage to Moscow or disorganize its normal life despite the fact that in the fall of 1941 our capital was in the position of a frontline city.

Air defense personnel also made a substantial contribution to the defense of a Leningrad besieged by the enemy by destroying more than 1,500 German aircraft. They assured the uninterrupted functioning of the only line of communication linking the besieged city with the country--the ice road over Lake Ladoga. The Air Defense Forces took an active part in the battles of Stalingrad and Kursk, in the liberation of the Ukraine and Belorussia, and in the USSR Armed Forces' performance of a liberation mission in countries of Europe. They took an active part in Soviet aviation's winning and holding of air supremacy and in carrying out an aerial blockade of surrounded fascist troop groupings. In

coordination with ground units, air defense personnel also fought bravely against enemy ground forces, destroying their equipment and personnel.

The following figures attest to results of combat activities by air defense units and subunits during the Great Patriotic War: over 7,000 enemy aircraft shot down and more than 1,000 enemy tanks, some 1,500 guns and mortars, and much more enemy combat equipment and personnel destroyed. The people gave high praise to their exploit. Three large units [soyedineniye] and 26 units [chast'] of the Air Defense Forces were designated "Guards." Many corps, divisions and regiments received the honorary designations of liberated cities and were decorated with USSR orders. Over 80,000 privates, NCO's, officers and generals were recognized with high governmental awards and 92 soldiers received the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The postwar organizational development of the Air Defense Forces of the Land of Soviets is being carried out on the basis of a thorough consideration of World War II experience and of the achievements and prospects for development of modern science and technology. The international situation is taken into account, as is the stepped-up preparations of U.S. imperialists and their allies for war against the USSR and their related intensive improvement of air attack weapons and the stationing of such weapons around the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The Air Defense Forces now are being outfitted with fundamentally new air defense assets, and guided missile weapons above all. Surface-to-air missile [SAM] troops have various types of SAM systems in the inventory which have high combat capabilities. Fighter aviation is supersonic and missile-armed and has modern means of intercept and destruction both at extremely low and at stratospheric altitudes. Guardians of the air frontiers now have diverse and improved radar equipment at their disposal which is capable of detecting various air attack weapons at a considerable distance and issuing exhaustive information on them every second.

The further introduction and broad use of automated control systems and high-speed communications equipment is a typical feature of the present stage in the development of the Air Defense Forces. This makes it possible for commanders and staffs to make optimum decisions in the shortest possible time periods and to make fuller use of the growing capabilities of air defense assets.

Constant, high combat readiness is a distinguishing feature of the Air Defense Forces and at the same time a special demand on them. Even in peacetime they are entrusted with the performance of a mission of state importance--assuring the safety of the Motherland's air borders. The forces and weapons of air defense perform around-the-clock operational readiness duty to accomplish this mission.

Unit [soyedineniye and chast'] tactical field fire exercises are the highest school of combat proficiency for air defense personnel and of operational-tactical training for commanders and staffs. During these exercises there are field launches against targets which are analogs of the modern air attack

weapons of the probable enemy, and the most effective methods of their destruction are practiced. Command personnel and staffs master the art of planning and organizing air defense. The personnel undergo a good school of mental preparation and special training at the ranges. In addition to being the highest form of unit training, such exercises simultaneously are a serious test of their combat readiness, which the units pass brilliantly.

The United States and its NATO allies have set a course toward disrupting the understandings previously reached and achieving military supremacy over the USSR and other countries of the socialist community and they are sharply stepping up the arms race and implementing numerous military programs. In an attempt to change the relative strengths in their favor, they are accelerating the development of strategic nuclear forces, continuing to station missiles in Western Europe, and are preparing to deploy them in other regions as well. A plan for militarization of space simultaneously is being developed and taken to the stage of practical implementation. This is being presented as a defensive step in the United States and western countries, where it is suggested that they allegedly wish to develop only those weapons which will knock down missiles launched against the United States of America. But they are silent about the fact that missiles are being targeted against the Soviet Union from under this so-called "defensive" shield and they can be used for a first strike in an appropriate situation. It is widely known that the USSR has pledged not to be first to employ nuclear weapons, but the United States has not assumed that obligation and it answers "no" to Soviet proposals to reject a nuclear first strike. Moreover, the plans for preparing for the deployment of an antiballistic missile "defense" in space are accompanied in the United States by a build-up of offensive first strike arms such as the MX, Midgetman and Trident-2 missiles.

The antiballistic missile defense in space conceived by the American administration is incompatible with the 1972 PRO [antiballistic missile defense] treaty concluded between the USSR and United States. This treaty prohibits the development, testing and deployment of a nationwide antiballistic missile defense system which would cover the entire country regardless of where this system is located, whether it be at sea, in the air, in space or on mobile ground launchers.

There is great danger that the "defensive," allegedly "humane" efforts of the United States will in fact lead to a destabilization of the world situation. They will cause a sharp aggravation of the race both in defensive and especially offensive arms and will make the outbreak of nuclear war enormously more likely.

This is why the Soviet Union is resolutely against American plans for deploying an antiballistic missile space-based defense and considers these plans to be new efforts calculated for achieving military supremacy and for creating more convenient conditions for delivery of a nuclear first strike against the USSR and other socialist countries. But those in the United States who are placing hopes on carrying out their plans are deeply mistaken. As it already has been affirmed more than once, the USSR previously has not allowed and will not now allow military superiority over itself in any sphere, including in space.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev emphasized at the March Plenum of the party Central Committee that potential aggressors should know well that "an attack on the security of the Soviet Union and its allies and on the peaceful life of Soviet people will be met with a crushing retaliatory strike. Our glorious Armed Forces will continue to have everything necessary for this."

Col Gen I. Mal'tsev

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Apr 85 p 2

[TASS Article by Col Gen Avn I. Mal'tsev, chief of main staff of Air Defense Forces: "14 April Is National Air Defense Forces Day: Guarding the Motherland's Sky"]

[Text] The Soviet people and their valorous Armed Forces are celebrating a traditional holiday, National Air Defense Forces Day, established to mark the great services of defenders of the home skies in the Great Patriotic War and their performance of especially important missions in peacetime.

This year the celebration of this day takes place in an atmosphere of enormous political and labor enthusiasm caused by preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Our country's workers and Soviet military personnel unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet government. They keep a vigilant watch over the intrigues of imperialist circles which are building up the arms race, increasing their military budgets, whipping up centers of tension in various parts of the globe, and intervening in the internal affairs of other countries.

It was emphasized in the speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the Extraordinary March 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that "in the difficult international situation it has never been more important to keep our Motherland's defensive capability at such a level that potential aggressors know well that an attack on the security of the Soviet land and its allies and on the peaceful life of Soviet people will be met with a crushing retaliatory strike. Our glorious Armed Forces will continue to have everything necessary for this."

Air defense personnel hold a worthy place in the monolithic formation of our Motherland's defenders. The air defense personnel are called upon to defend the population, political-administrative and economic centers, military installations and troops against air attack. Established on V. I. Lenin's instructions in the very first days following the victory of the Great October Revolution in the form of separate subunits, they developed into an independent branch of the Armed Forces. They successfully performed the missions facing them in the period of civil war and foreign military intervention.

The Air Defense Forces made a worthy contribution to the defeat of fascist invaders. Their combat activities were vigorous and diverse. They disrupted the aggressor's plans for demolishing our country's most important industrial and economic centers and lines of communication by air attack and they performed important missions of protecting troops on the battlefield and the landing of assault forces from air attack, in blockading encircled enemy groupings, in screening airfields, seaports and river ports, and in accompanying troop and freight trains and ship caravans en route. Together with the ground forces and naval forces, they waged selfless battles against the ground and sea enemy. In many cases antiaircraft artillery was the backbone of an antitank defense.

During the Great Patriotic War the Air Defense Forces shot down more than 7,300 enemy aircraft and destroyed over 1,000 tanks, some 1,500 guns and mortars, and much more enemy combat equipment and personnel. The Motherland made a high appraisal of the troops' combat actions. There were 80,000 privates, NCO's, officers and generals decorated with orders and medals for military exploits, 93 of them received the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union and fighter pilot Capt A. Karpov received this title twice. Twenty-nine units [soyedineniye and chast'] were redesignated as "Guards" and many received honorary designations and were awarded USSR orders.

The Soviet Union's air defense saw further development in the postwar period thanks to concerns of the Communist Party and Soviet government. The present-day Air Defense Forces are qualitatively new forces. They are outfitted with powerful and effective combat equipment and arms and their development is being carried out on the basis of a thorough consideration of World War II experience and postwar practice, and of the achievements and development prospects of modern military science and technology. They include various combat arms--surface-to-air missile [SAM] troops, air defense aviation, and radio-technical troops.

The SAM troops reliably protect our Motherland's air frontiers. They have great firepower and high accuracy in destroying modern air attack weapons throughout their range of flight altitudes and speeds. The effectiveness of ZRV [SAM troops] combat actions does not depend on meteorological conditions or time of day. In coordination with fighter aviation, they are capable of providing our Motherland with reliable air defense.

Air defense aviation is the most mobile air defense combat arm. Its basis consists of missile-armed fighters designed for destroying air attack weapons, chiefly on distant approaches to screened installations. Air defense aviation is equipped with supersonic all-weather fighter-interceptors having powerful missile weaponry and capable of intercepting the air attack weapons of the probable enemy in a broad range of altitudes and at any time of day. The presence of missile-armed interceptors in air defense aviation assures the destruction of aircraft carrying air-to-surface missiles before they get to their launch line.

The radiotechnical troops play an important role in the Air Defense Forces. They are intended for performing radar reconnaissance of the enemy's air

attack forces and for supporting the combat actions of SAM troops and fighter aviation. The RTV [radiotechnical troops] are outfitted with modern radars which permit the detection of any air attack weapons at long ranges and at all altitudes and determination of their precise coordinates at any time of year or day regardless of weather conditions.

A characteristic feature of the Air Defense Forces is the broad adoption and use of automated control systems and high-speed communications equipment at all echelons. Swiftmess of actions is required of air defense under present-day conditions. One of the ways to solve this problem is to automate the control of the means of warfare against the air enemy beginning from the moment of detection up to his total destruction.

Constant combat readiness is the law of life of the Air Defense Forces. Numerous combat examples attest to the high level of this readiness. Those who love military adventures know that the USSR's borders are firmly locked.

The Air Defense Forces are preparing a worthy celebration of the 115th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the 27th Communist Party Congress.

They are vigilantly performing operational readiness duty for protection of the Motherland's sky. They are always on guard and always in a combat readiness guaranteeing a rebuff to any aggressor, with deep realization of their enormous responsibility to the Communist Party and Soviet people for assuring the security of the sacred borders of the socialist homeland.

6904

CSO: 1801/220

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

BRIEFS

GRISHIN AT PVO COUNCIL--There was a meeting of the Military Council for the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District in which the results of combat and political training during the winter training period were delivered. V. V. Grishin, member of the Politburo CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, spoke. He noted that district troops had made a qualitatively important step forward in providing reliable protection for the peaceful work of the Soviet people and the skies of the capital of the Homeland. High marks in training and service and in the socialist competition under the slogan "For the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th Congress of the CPSU--Our Selfless Military Labor!" were achieved by district units and especially the military collectives which were awarded with the Moscow City Party Committee and the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet challenge Red Banners. Comrade V. V. Grishin told of the success with which the Muscovites met the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and how they are preparing for the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Maj Avn A. U. Konstrantinov, district troop commander, and Lt Gen Avn V. A. Ponamerev, member of the military council and chief of the district political directorate, gave reports on the results of the combat and political training and missions for the summer training period as well as the conditions and measures for further improvement of the party-political work. [By Col N. Levshin] [Text] [Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 85 p 3] 12747

CSO: 1801/228

NAVAL FORCES

VICE ADM PETROV ON CADRE WORK IN BALTIC FLEET

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 85 p 2

[Article by Vice Adm A. Petrov, chief of the Cadre Department of the Baltic Fleet: "Spotting Promise: Work with Cadres"]

[Text] A surface-ship subunit /podrazdeleniye/ requested the fleet cadre department for assistance in selecting a candidate for the post of commander of the torpedo department /chast'/ of one of its ships. Since problems of this nature are usually solved on the spot without any special difficulty, we wanted to know whom the unit /chast'/ staff recommended. We have no clearly qualified candidates, was the reply.

Such a categorical statement could not be taken seriously. And in fact an officer of the cadre department shortly named several officers who could be fully considered as candidates for the vacant post. There was convincing evidence to confirm this: one of those officers had been in command of an outstanding group for three years, a second had acquitted himself well on a long cruise and had experience in working independently, and a third had repeatedly and for a length of time been given responsibilities a rank higher than the post he occupied.

The staff officer who had appealed to us was quite amazed: where did all these details come from? Somewhat later he again phoned us and reported that the subunit command was completely in accord with the recommendations of the fleet cadre department. Sr Lt N. Avraamov was promptly appointed commander of the ship's BCh-3 /Department No. 3/, and energetically set to work.

This sort of thing is a common occurrence in the practice of cadre work. And for this we have appropriate agencies in the army and navy to work with the commanders of units and large units /soyedineniye/ on the selection, placement and indoctrination of cadres. This is all as it should be. But we would like to draw attention to the following circumstance. Normally, local units send ready-made recommendations to cadre agencies. Naturally, ships and units have the opportunity to study people in depth and more thoroughly, and to determine their capabilities and their promise. But, as a rule, this information has not gone beyond the bounds of units and large units in particular. Of course, we are involved mainly in appointments for commander and above. But life has

shown that we must know and evaluate the fleet's officer personnel, beginning with their first assignments.

This kind of analysis of the cadre situation in the fleet is needed mainly to set up a reserve for command and staff positions. But can the cadre department handle this volume of work? Completely, provided that we take an up-to-date approach to it. The system of long-term planning used by fleet cadre agencies serves this purpose. It encompasses a broad range of cadre work: identifying the most promising officers right after their first year of duty on ships or in units, systematically monitoring the evaluation of their performance from the results of training periods, long cruises and exercises, and when they are given new assignments, selecting candidates for training, analyzing the results of training, and much more.

Figuratively speaking, the workers of the fleet cadre department have a unique way of following all officers who have acquitted themselves well on duty, and are vigorously expanding their professional potential. Records of these officers and monitoring of them are achieved with the aid of charts that are specially prepared in the department and maintained in each large unit. Extensive and detailed information is concentrated in them and constantly updated on the most important features of the service and social performance of officers occupying posts from group commander to flag-officer specialist and unit commander. Reference to these charts makes it possible to solve, not only such specific problems as, for example, the above-cited case of selecting a BCh-3 commander for one of the ships, but, more importantly, these charts make it possible to continually trace an objective picture of the cadre situation in any unit or in the fleet as a whole, to detect trends, to forecast changes, and to work out required recommendations.

The cadre department once received proposals from one of the units regarding duty changes planned for the year. They mainly concerned ship commanders, and they appeared convincing. Yes, take whom you will of the commanders named, every one of them deserved a new posting, and the need for it was evident. But then we looked at the data showing the status of the senior assistant commanders, that is, the ones who would have to fill the vacated commander posts. And here it became clear that for various reasons several senior assistant commanders being considered for promotion were not yet ready for it. So, if we had approved the proposals submitted by the unit, a cadre shortage of commanders would have occurred. The plan therefore had to be seriously amended.

Today there is no commander who does not understand how important it is to think of officers' future while they are still lieutenants. This requires that conditions be set up for the all-around professional and spiritual growth of subordinates, and for them to develop the necessary qualities and work out the proper attitude toward their future.

I recall when Sr Lt V. Karpenko was named to the post of unit flag-officer specialist. Many were surprised by the sudden advance of this young officer. Even some cadre department workers had doubts about it. But the unit commander and chief of staff firmly insisted on Karpenko's candidacy: they had noticed him when he was still a lieutenant, and they had done a lot of

work with this capable young officer and encouraged him to improve his specialty by special study, in which he immediately proved himself.

I would like to say something particular about this unit as a whole. Until recently it was commanded by Capt 1st Rank V. Yegorov. Just before leaving for his new duty post he came to the fleet cadre department. We felt that this officer was experiencing some concerns. But this officer had come to us not only from the wish, natural in these circumstances, to learn more about the people whom he would be working with. The former unit commander was concerned about the young officers whom he knew well and considered the unit reserve.

It is typical that all the ship commanders of this unit were trained right there, and this stability has been observed over a long period of time. This has come about thanks to skill in placing cadres on the base of their promise. Take, for example, Capt 3d Rank V. Kozlov. On completing specialized advanced officer training, he was named senior assistant commander on a ship scheduled for overhaul. Lacking sea duty, Kozlov would have been at a disadvantage relative to his colleagues. However, the unit commander took this into account. As soon as the right situation arose, the young officer was assigned to a ship at sea, and soon went on a long cruise aboard it.

This episode played a large role in this officer's future: at sea Kozlov was able to show his worth, and he was soon made commander of a ship. This rapid assignment, which was of use to the unit, would not have been possible if Kozlov had continued to remain ashore.

We are aware that mistakes in cadre matters are dearly paid for. And this is not just evident in cases of undeserved and ill-founded promotion to command duty. There is no less harm to a ship or unit when for some oversight a promising officer is not fully utilized in the interests of the fleet. We have often noted that a man sprouts wings when he is properly evaluated.

Some may now recall, for example, how at one time Capt 3d Rank V. Lyashenko was nearly removed from the post of chief of staff of a division of guided-missile boats. Yes, it was turning out badly for him, who had previously been the commander of one of the best ships, and in line for still higher assignment. From lack of experience there had been blunders and annoying failures. How it all would have turned out we can only guess, but the officer was assigned to serve under the command of Capt 1st Rank (subsequently, Vice Adm) V. Nazarenko. This proved to be a fortunate assignment for Lyashenko. At the new post they either did not notice or did not choose to notice the past, but saw only what was obvious about him: great competence in his work, a broad tactical outlook and a drive toward innovation. Encouraged by support, Lyashenko rapidly proved his worth. In time he was named unit commander. He is now a vice admiral.

Note that except for this lucky chance, it is hard to say how this officer's future career would have turned out. And, unfortunately, there are many cases like this. That's all right somewhere else, but in cadre work chance must be reduced to a minimum. The system of long-term planning in fact helps to attain this goal. Thanks to it in particular we are often able to overcome

the parochial attitude of some commanders, whether justified or not, to retain the most capable officers for themselves, and, for various reasons, to send for training officers who are not the most deserving.

There are still problems waiting for a solution. For example, we feel a real need for scientifically based criteria on the psychological suitability of officers for certain assignments, similar to those that exist for flyers and those in other difficult specialities.

Another, it seems to us, important problem relates to evaluating commanders from the standpoint of how well they perform their cadre work. Unfortunately, the attention devoted to this important aspect of the activities of commanders and political agencies is sometimes clearly inadequate. Much goes into the calculation when evaluating service activities, but these important questions are often left out of it: whom are they grooming, what are they advancing them toward, and how are the people performing whom they have recommended? For example, this is not always considered in efficiency ratings. There are cases where the chiefs concerned are not questioned when officers who have been promoted through their efforts prove to be unsuitable. That was true of Col V. Ivanov, on whose recommendation Lt Col A. Kashkarov was promoted, but then had to be removed six months later for violating moral standards.

Naturally, such examples are the exception. The overwhelming majority of commanders and party workers perform their cadre work thoughtfully and in a party spirit. The attention of the fleet's military council, commanders and chiefs of political agencies to the selection, placement and indoctrination of officer cadres also played a large role in the fact that in last year's results the Baltic Fleet was numbered among the outstanding ones.

Today the scientific approach is being applied more intensively in various spheres of human activity. We cannot imagine cadre work without it, either.

12697

CSO: 1801/224

STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES

MISSILE TROOPS MUST IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

PM151403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVESDA in Russian 9 Jul 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Missile Firing"]

[Text] The summer combat training is under way, crammed with intensive field exercises, training sessions, flights, and naval exercises. Together with all Army and Navy servicemen, missile men in all branches of the Armed Forces and persistently struggling to further boost military skill and successfully fulfill the plans for combat and political training and socialist pledges, striving to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress. Among the various tasks they are resolving, a very important place is occupied by missile firing which is rightly described as a test of combat maturity, and a review of the real readiness of subunits, units, and ships for the fulfillment of tasks in modern combat.

This year tactical exercises with combat missile firings are being held on many test sites in a very complex tactical situation. Higher demands are being made on special tactical training of personnel, knowledge of the combat potential of organic weapons and combat hardware, and skill in making effective use of them when time is short and when there are active enemy electronic countermeasures. Many missile subunits and units are showing high skill on tactical exercises which combat firings, hitting targets with sniper accuracy. These include the subunits and units commanded by officers A. Lagutin, N. Kuchumov, G. Pevnitskiy, and others.

At the same time the psychological readjustment brought about by the heightened demands being made today on every specialist and every officer has still not been made in all military collectives. Every serviceman must have an inherent awareness that it is impossible to live and work according to yesterday's standards, that today everybody is required to give of himself to the full and to exert himself to the utmost in work. Adherence to what is old and routine, a low level of exactingness, and lack of organization--this is what frequently hinders the successful resolution of tasks, including the tasks of missile firing. And it is this which explains why the subunits commanded by officers V. Morozov and V. Onishchenko obtained a low rating at the recent tactical exercises curtailing combat firings.

Experience shows that the success of missile firings is predetermined by daily exercises, their efficient organization, and the skillful use of objective control means and training and simulation apparatus, which make it possible to create several variations of the tactical situation. The effectiveness of such exercises depends largely on leaders' method skill, and also on the precision of the whole structure of the military life of a unit, ship, or subunit--a structure permitting no waste of a minute's training time and no isolation of personnel from exercises. The upholding of firm regulation order in every unit and every ship must be the prime concern of the commander, staff, party and Komsomol organizations and all officers, ensigns, sergeants, and petty officers.

A missile complex is a collectively used weapon, and the successful firing of a missile depends on each specialist. While seeking a high degree of skill and harmony on the part of the team, a commander must at the same time pay particular attention to the leading specialists such as the officers who aim and fire, on whom the fulfillment of the combat training task depends to a decisive degree. An efficient system of selection and training of this category of specialists has been created, for instance, in antiaircraft missile units and air defense force formations.

Accurate firing of missiles depends both on the level of preparedness of teams and on the technical state of weapons and the reliable functioning of all systems of the complex, and in ensuring this an important role belongs to engineers, service chiefs, and leading specialists. Quality technical servicing, high technological discipline, and rigorous observance of the demands of guiding documents which lay down the procedure for the servicing and combat use of missile complexes--all these are indispensable conditions for the foolproof operation of hardware and armaments and accurate missile fire.

Unfortunately there are cases when, as a result of lack of professional competence on the part of some specialists, the time taken to prepare a missile firing is longer than it ought to be, the quality of control suffers, and ultimately the level of realization of the combat capabilities of hardware and armaments is reduced and the tactical exercise does not fully meet the set aims. There are also instances of exercise leaders--in an attempt to secure a high grade for their subordinates--creating a simplified tactical situation. Such embellishment of the state of affairs must be resolutely rejected. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum make this the obligation of every communist.

The effectiveness and instructiveness of tactical exercises involving combat firings of missiles depends to a considerable degree on the test site officers. As verifiers they are called on to be highly skilled specialists and to assess objectively and fundamentally the actions of personnel in fulfilling tactical tasks and combat training firings. The crucial function of the test site specialists is to analyze the combat work of teams and subunits, expose the weak and the strong points in missilemen's training, and study and generalize the advanced experience of the best subunits and units. An objective and exacting critique of the exercise and firing is an effective form of training.

An important factor in the successful fulfillment of missile firings is active and purposeful party political work, which should be aimed primarily at fostering in servicemen a sense of personal responsibility for the irreproachable execution of official duty. Commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol activists are called on to make every servicemen aware of the significance of a given stage of military training for the improvement of combat skill and the boosting of the combat readiness of a subunit or unit. Here, prime attention must be paid to ensuring that communists and Komsomol members set individual examples in training, the maintenance of discipline and organization, the achievement of the highest indicators, and competition. Competition for the top-quality fulfillment of each task and normative and the introduction of the experience of frontrunners and of the most rational means and methods of combat work are effective means for increasing missile troops' skill.

Carrying out missile firings with excellent results means reaching a new level in combat improvement and making a worthy contribution to boosting the combat readiness of one's own unit, ship, or formation and to fulfilling socialist pledges in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress.

CSO: 1801/261

16 August 1985

STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES

BRIEFS

KABUL BUSINESS CENTER BOMBED--Kabul, 12 Jul--The Afghan counterrevolution has carried out a new crime. As BAKHTAR reports, the bandits placed a powerful mine in one of Kabul's business centers. Several people were killed and others wounded as a result of the explosion. The casualties are predominantly women and children. A spokesman for the DRA security organs stated that the criminals will not go unpunished. He called on all Afghans to help in their capture. [TASS report: "Counterrevolutionary Crime"] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 First Edition p 5 PM]

CSO: 1801/261

DOSA AF

DOSA AF CC MEETS ON ALL-UNION REVIEW

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 12 May 85 p 1

[Article: "In the USSR DOSAAF CC: Dressing On the Foremost"]

[Text] The bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee examined material and submitted the results of the All-Union inspection-competition of rayon and city DOSAAF organizations and the All-Union competition of DOSAAF schools and aeroclubs dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Analysis of the material and presentation of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee of the inspections testify that the DOSAAF Central Committee of the union republics, kray, and oblast committees have taken many steps directed toward increasing the role of the rayon and city committees in supervision of the primary DOSAAF organizations, mobilization of training organization instructors and cadets and the increase in quality of the armed forces specialist training.

In many rayon and city organizations of the society, the ideological and organizational level of military and patriotic measures grew, the scale of training and sports work increased, and the material-equipment base was strengthened. The inspection-competition promoted the strengthening of the primary society organizations, the achievement of higher marks in socialist competition. In the majority of primary and training organizations, propaganda of the legacy of V. I. Lenin, Communist Party decisions, provisions of the USSR constitution on the protection of the socialist society, as well as on questions of the world historic significance of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War and the heroic traditions of the party, the people, the USSR Armed Forces was very active.

Among the winners of the competition were the DOSAAF rayon and city organizations where the most important shock constructions were underway, and where many young people work. Included were these organizations in Ust'-Kut, Tynda, Nefteyugansk, Shushenskoye and many others.

During the inspection-competition of DOSAAF schools and aeroclubs, many collectives achieved high quality preparation of specialists for the armed forces and the number of schools grew which received the right to use the title "model." The highest results in the competitions were achieved by the model Cherkassy automobile, Bryansk general technical, Pskov radio technical, Ul'yanovsk maritime schools and the Kinel'-Cherkassy aeroclub.

The 282 rayon and city organizations and 117 training organizations which were awarded the diploma of the Central Committee USSR DOSAAF were named winners of the All-Union inspection-competition.

Rayon and city organizations which achieved the highest indicators were awarded the USSR DOSAAF badge and the training organizations the USSR DOSAAF badge or the badge for "active work." Six training organizations were awarded valuable prizes.

Together with this the bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee noted that in several organizations the competition did not achieve the required level, and in practice the rayon and city organizations in which mass defense work was well demonstrated participated in the competition. In many training organizations the required level of quality for training, education and sports work with the draftees was not achieved.

The union republic DOSAAF Central Committee and the kray and oblast committees were advised to take steps to solidify the results achieved during the competition, continue to improve the forms and methods of supervision for rayon, city and training organizations, and broadly use the experience of the inspection-competition winners to improve the work by all organizations in the defense society.

The Buro of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, guided by the decisions of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, realized the necessity for still more activization of rayon, city and training organization activities. For this purpose a decision was made to extend until 1 February 1986 the All-Union inspection-competition for rayon and city organizations and the All-Union inspection-competition for DOSAAF schools and aeroclubs, as guidance for a worthy welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress.

12747

CSO: 1801/228

MILITARY HISTORY

MSU PETROV: 'GREAT VICTORY OF PEOPLE AND ARMY'

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 8, Apr 85 pp 1-5

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, Hero of the Soviet Union]

[Text] Forty years have passed since the final salvos of the war were fired in the heartland of Europe, along the banks of the Spree, the Elbe and the Middle Danube. On the 1480th day of the war, the Soviet Red Banner, raised by the hands of courageous soldiers of the Soviet Nation to the top of the Fascist Reichstag, proclaimed to the entire world that through long and arduous battles, through terrible ordeals, we had prevailed to gain victory and save the world from fascist domination. In this struggle with a powerful and experienced adversary, the Soviet Nation and its heroic army under the leadership of the Leninist Party displayed tremendous spiritual strength, unexcelled patriotism, organization and fortitude, as well as unheard-of courage and selflessness. The crushing defeat dealt the shock troops of Imperialism was an event of worldwide historical significance, and exerted a very profound effect on the course of world history.

The victory of the Soviet Nation in the Great Patriotic War was a great one indeed, an accomplishment which will never pale in the memories of millions of people the world over who benefited from it. The events of this terrible time constitute an entire epoch in the history of the Soviet Nation, and indeed in the history of all of humanity. They will remain forever in the hearts and minds of those who served at the front, as well as the entire Soviet people and succeeding generations. An enormous debt of respect is owed us for this deed by millions of our friends abroad, the grateful peoples of many nations of Europe and Asia, to whom we brought liberty, independence and social progress.

Throughout the course of an armed conflict, unprecedented in its scale and intensity, our homeland withstood the rigorous trial with high honor. The war convincingly demonstrated the viability and indestructability of Soviet social and governmental structure born of October, the socialist economy, Marxist-Leninist ideology, and the enduring strength of the friendship among the peoples of the USSR. It demonstrated the existence of the vast material and spiritual potential residing within the society responsible for building socialism. At the same time, events on the fields of battle revealed the complete supremacy of Soviet military strategy and Soviet science over the adventurist militarism and inflexible strategy of the fascist German army.

During the first part of the war, the total and final frustration of all of the plans and designs of the fascist German aggressors, who had set themselves the task of defeating the Soviet forces, occupying our country, and wiping out socialist achievements, required 17 months of intense armed warfare against the superior forces of the invaders. Indeed, the enemy, intoxicated with easy victories in the West, drove to the borders of the Soviet Union with great speed, not bothering with a declaration of war. The combined forces of the Fascist Block, together with the occupied territories, exceeded the manpower resources of the USSR by more than two to one. Their army of invasion totaled 190 divisions and 4 air fleets, 5.5 million officers and soldiers, more than 47,000 heavy guns and mortars, about 4,300 tanks and assault vehicles, and nearly 5000 combat aircraft. There was no front of the Second World War upon which the Wehrmacht unleashed more of its forces and munitions than the Soviet-German Front.

Having seized the strategic initiative, and turning time to their advantage, the Fascist tank and motorized forces used heavy air support to tear into the East, deep into Soviet territory. The Hitlerian high command attempted to take Moscow, Leningrad and the Donets Basin as quickly as possible, and push on to the Astrakhan-Arkhangelsk Line. The invaders had ideas of a quick victory. But their celebration was premature--in their path stood the Soviet forces, indeed, our entire nation had raised itself to the call to a holy war.

Displaying massive heroism and exceptional courage, in border skirmishes, as well as fierce defensive battles along the entire vast front, personnel of the Field Forces were a potent protective shield opposing the aggressor, containing his offensive onslaught, striking at his flanks, grinding up his crack divisions, exhausting and weakening his assault forces, and destroying the timing of their attack. It was at this point that a significant event in the overall scheme of the armed conflict took place--the battle of Moscow, in which our forces switched tactics and threw back the enemy forces. In so doing, they foiled the Hitlerian plan for a "Blitzkrieg," thereby eliminating the time advantage, and gaining essential time for the mobilization of human and material resources and for putting the national economy on a wartime footing.

Beginning in November of 1942, the war entered a new stage--one of large-scale expulsion of the invading forces from Soviet lands. The key factor in this achievement was the defeat of the Fascist forces at Stalingrad, and later at the Kursk Bulge, where the enemy sustained irrecoverable losses as the result of successive assaults on his positions. Throughout 1943, the Soviet forces in the south pushed on through heavy fighting from 500 to 1300 kilometers, and liberated up to two thirds of the Soviet territory once held by the enemy. During the operations of the second stage of the war, 218 enemy divisions were routed. The unbroken chain of decisive defeats caused the German high command to switch over to a strategic defense.

Early in 1944, the Soviet Armed Forces confidently entered into the period of their decisive victories. From that point until the end of the war, it was the Soviet forces, and not their opponents, who dictated the course of events on the battlefields: they imposed their will, their plan of action on the enemy forces. Going into an all-out offensive, our forces delivered a continuing series of crippling blows, which were coordinated under a unified strategic plan. Having accomplished

the complete expulsion of the occupying forces from Soviet territory, they proceeded to the fulfillment of international objectives regarding the liberation of Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Eastern Austria. In 1945, our forces, in cooperation with the allied armies, completed the defeat of the armed forces of Fascist Germany, and compelled her unconditional capitulation. During this time, the Soviet Army was joined by Polish, Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, Yugoslav and Romanian forces in successful operations against the common enemy.

Following the liquidation of the primary nidus of war in the West, our forces, fulfilling allied commitments, in August of 1945, took up the task of liquidating the nidus of world war in the East. In joint operations with the armies of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, they thrashed the million-man-strong Japanese Kwantung Army in 23 days, sweeping the invaders from Northeast China and North Korea, and returning to the homeland Southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands. Thus did the glorious adventure of the German and Japanese militarists--pretenders to world domination and initiators of the Second World War--come to an inglorious end.

Our remarkable military victories demonstrated the total supremacy of the Soviet Armed Forces over the Fascist German armies. Combat skill, the moral superiority of Soviet troops, and the triumph of our military strategy are all embodied in these brilliant victories and feats of arms. In terms of military technology, the Soviet Army showed itself on the fields of battle to be first rank and the most combat-ready army in the world. In carrying the battle on the major front of the Second World War against the primary forces of the coalition of Fascist states, it defeated, captured, and destroyed 607 divisions, whereas, during the entire war, the allies defeated 176 divisions. The losses suffered by the German army in the war against the USSR reached 10 million men, which represents 80 percent of its total losses. Soviet forces destroyed and confiscated more than 75 percent of the arms and hardware of the enemy.

Special mention should be made of the workers at the rear, who selflessly forged the weapons of victory. This accomplishment by industrial and kolkhoz workers, engineers and scientists, doctors and teachers is one of the most glorious epochs in the history of mass labor's contributions to the glory of our homeland.

Thanks to the well-organized wartime economy instituted by the Party, and the high level of conscientiousness and mass-labor heroism shown by the people, the Soviet Union during the war produced twice as much weaponry and military hardware and with better quality than Fascist Germany.

During the four years of the war, Soviet industry produced: 825,200 heavy guns and mortars; 102,800 tanks and mobile artillery mountings; 134,100 aircraft. Kolkhoz workers successfully resolved problems with provisions and raw materials, and provided the country with 4.3 billion poods of grain.

As we mark the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, the Soviet people, along with personnel of the military services, look with deep gratitude upon our tried and tested leader--the Communist Party. In the time of our severest trial, it was the Party, which, relying on the full and unlimited support of the people, stood in the forefront of the holy war against the invaders, roused the nation to do mortal combat with Fascism, unified both front and rear into a single entity, and by the

genius of its organizational talent and political skills, applied the entire force of the economic, moral and military potential of the nation to the defeat of the aggressors. Communist Party members who filled important positions in the struggle upheld the immortal ideas of Lenin through the fire of war; they instilled within the combat ranks an invincible will to win, were the first to join the attack, and were the heart and soul of partisan brigades and underground operations in the enemy's rear.

During all stages of the war, the Party successfully accomplished the most difficult missions involving military planning and construction, the organization of combat operations at the fronts and the supply of materials to the troops. Its scientifically sound analysis of the military situation and its timely identification of political and military objectives showing great foresight made it possible for our army to take the necessary measures for defeating the most important and most dangerous strategic forces of the enemy. In the interests of achieving victory, the Party also implemented foreign policy decisions, showing in this the highest degree of insight, as well as firmness combined with resourcefulness in upholding the basic interests of the Soviet government.

In its ideological efforts during the war, the Party directed considerable attention to instilling in the hearts and minds of the people a passionate hatred for the invaders, while its major ideological thrust was directed against the essential inhumanity of fascism. Thanks to the dedicated work of the Party within the masses, the Soviet nation and its military defenders were possessed of a deeply rooted ideological conviction and an unlimited faith in the righteousness of the great Leninist cause, which, for them, served as an inexhaustible source of spiritual strength, heightened political consciousness and awareness, and boundless devotion to their homeland.

The Party educated and sent out a galaxy of talented military leaders, who skillfully employed the art of leading troops and conducting large-scale operations. In a highly demanding military situation, often under exceptionally difficult conditions, they employed innovative approaches to the development of forms and methods of conducting military operations. During the war, our commanders and political workers were distinguished by their high degree of political maturity; they were able to bolster troop morale and support their offensive push. They knew how to reach the hearts and minds of their troops, which was one of the decisive factors in our victory.

History does not record another such example of a nation, within such a short period of time, exerting such a beneficial and important effect on the fate of mankind and the development of world peace as did the Soviet socialist government. In fact, the victory of our nation in that war led to worldwide historical changes. Socialism grew beyond the framework of a single country and developed into a worldwide system, while imperialism steadily lost its historical perspective and became powerless to turn back the course of development of the modern world.

The years have slipped away into the past, but the heroic feats of the people of the Soviet nation remain. And today, as we mark the 40th spring of their remarkable victory, we do so under conditions of progress in the areas of politics and labor. The willpower, labor and indomitable energy of the Soviet people have

brought to fruition the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and successfully concluded the implementation of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Plans for the 27th congress of our own Leninist party are suffused with creative inspiration. The bold foreign policy activities of the Party, which rely on the might and authority of the Soviet state, and on the support of all of its people, make possible the successful accomplishment of missions in the interests of defending the peace and strengthening the security of the nation.

In the meantime, we must not fail to take into account that the aggressive forces of imperialism are putting up a stubborn resistance to the Soviet policy of peace. They are seeking ways to escalate the arms race, to create breeding grounds for military confrontations; they sow enmity and distrust among nations, and fan the flames of anti-Sovietism.

As the world situation grows increasingly more complex, and more dangerous militarily, one of the most important tasks before us is unilateral improvement in the defensive capabilities of our homeland, as well as inculcating in the Soviet people a spirit of political vigilance and constant readiness to defend the gains achieved in the ferocious fighting of the last war.

The USSR Armed Forces, having passed through the crucible of war and the postwar stages of technological innovation and military growth, found the strength which has enabled them to capably defend the peaceful creative labor of the builders of communism. The combat capabilities of the army and navy are augmented many times over by the fact that powerful modern military hardware, created by the efforts of workers, scientists, engineers and technicians, is to be found in the trustworthy hands of highly trained personnel whose devotion to the Communist Party and their native land knows no bounds.

At the present time, the Soviet people and all personnel of the military services are very cognizant of one of the most important lessons derived from the experiences of the last war--specifically, the suddenness and treacherousness of the attack by the imperialist aggressors. This has made it essential that the armed forces be maintained in a constant state of high combat readiness in order to turn back any aggression and effect immediate retribution. At the special March (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the following observation was made: "In the current complex international situation, as never before, it is important to maintain the defensive capabilities of our homeland at such a level that potential aggressors will fully realize that infringement of the security of the Soviet Nation and its allies, of the peaceful existence of the Soviet people, will be met with a crushing blow in return." Specifically in the interests of increasing combat readiness in land-based units and in the fleet, a program is now underway which entails intensive training of personnel who, in the course of their everyday activities and training, master new weapons and equipment, sharpen combat crew coordination skills, and improve their physical and psychological conditioning.

While participating in the competition titled "The 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory, and to the 27th CPSU Congress--We Devote Our Selfless Military Service!," armed forces personnel are raising indicators for rocket, missile and bomb launching exercises. At the same time, there are growing numbers of combat and political training honor students, classified specialists, honor units, subunits and vessels

of the fleet. Recently conducted winter exercises, combat fire training exercises, long-distance marches and naval maneuvers point to the growing mastery of the personnel involved, and also to a high level of field, air and naval training, strenuous physical conditioning, and to the capability and readiness to carry out the most complex and diversified combat assignments.

The life-sustaining source of the ever-increasing economic and defensive capacity of the Soviet Union, as well as the increased combat readiness of the armed forces, is the day-in and day-out leadership of the Communist Party. The Party has seen to it that the Soviet Armed Forces have at their disposal everything essential to repelling aggression. All of their personnel are firmly resolved, as well as honorbound, to continue and to add to the glorious traditions initiated by the heroes of the last war, to spare no effort in ensuring that the Soviet people can continue to live and work in confidence and peace.

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MILITARY HISTORY

WARTIME COMMANDERS COMMENT ON HQ SUPREME HIGH COMMAND

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Apr 85 p 4

[Article prepared for publication by Anatoliy Khorobrykh: "Headquarters of the Supreme High Command"]

[Text] The letters coming into the editorial office on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Victory contain numerous requests from readers to tell about the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command. It is not easy to do this. Time marches on and many of those who were closely connected with the activities of this supreme organ of strategic military operations leadership are no longer alive and minutes were not kept of Headquarters' meetings. Fortunately, memoirs of some of the members of the Headquarters and Great Patriotic War commanders have been bequeathed to the rising generations. Excerpts from them were also used in preparing this article. By arranging them in a specific sequence, we have covered the questions of the readers.

When was the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command created? Who were its members?

G. K. Zhukov, A. M. Vasilevskiy: The supreme organ of strategic leadership of the USSR Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War was formed on 23 June 1941 and received the name "Headquarters of the Main High Command." On 10 July 1941, it was transformed into the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command. The membership of the Headquarters changed twice. At various times prominent political and state figures and the military commanders A. I. Antonov, S. M. Budennyi, A. M. Vasilevskiy, K. Ye. Voroshilov, G. K. Zhukov (was a permanent member), N. G. Kuznetsov, S. K. Timoshenko, and B. M. Shaposhnikov were members. The supreme commander-in-chief I. V. Stalin headed the work of the Headquarters for all four years. The Headquarters of the Supreme High Command carried out all of its activities under the leadership of the Politburo of the VKP(b) [All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)], Central Committee and the State Defense Committee.

Where and how did meetings of the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command take place?

G. K. Zhukov: "Headquarters was situated in Moscow during the entire war. This had great moral significance. Because of the threat of enemy air strikes, it was moved at the beginning of July from the Kremlin to the Kirov Gates area into a small private residence with safe working spaces and communications and, in a month, operators of the General Staff--the working organ of Headquarters, took up positions nearby, on the platform of the Kirovskaya metro station.

Major questions were discussed and resolved at meetings which took place at any time of the day or night. Military operational plans were examined by the Politburo of the party Central Committee and the State Defense Committee. The people's commissars, who had to participate in supporting operations, were invited to the meetings.

Sharp arguments broke out very often at the meetings--opinions were advanced here with determination and sharpness. If they did not arrive at a united opinion, a commission made up of representatives of the different sides was created which was charged with reporting agreed-upon proposals at the next meeting.

During the war the State Defense Committee made a total of about 10,000 decisions and decrees of a military and economic nature. These decrees and regulations were strictly and vigorously carried out and work on them was at a fever pitch which ensured the implementation of a unified party line in the leadership of the country in that difficult and grave time."

A. M. Vasilevskiy: "I want to dwell on the work of the Headquarters in somewhat more detail. My intention to do this was caused by the numerous requests made by writers of letters to me... Some comrades persistently ask me for photographs, if only of one meeting of Headquarters. My answer that such photographs do not now nor never did exist causes confusion.

Well, wasn't the Headquarters a continuously operating organ under the supreme commander-in-chief? Yes, it was. However, one must visualize here that its work was put together in a special way. The commander-in-chief, in order to develop one or another operational and strategic solution or to examine other important problems related to the conduct of the armed struggle, called in responsible people having a direct relationship to the question under consideration (in this case they could be members or non-members of the Headquarters), and the necessary decisions were made here which were now put into the form of directives, orders, or separate regulations of the Headquarters. It is impossible to understand an organ under Headquarters sitting continuously, in the literal sense of the word, with the supreme commander-in-chief at the strength at which it was established. A majority of its members simultaneously carried out crucial duties and were often far from Moscow, mainly at the front. But this is what was constant; each of the members of Headquarters kept in communication with the supreme commander-in-chief. The supreme commander-in-chief did not have a special working office. The office of the General Secretary of the party Central Committee was also the office of the Headquarters..."

S. M. Shtemenko: "A long, rectangular table stood in the left part of an office which had an arched ceiling and walls paneled in light oak. We spread maps out on it and reported by them on each front individually, beginning with the one where the main events were occurring at the given moment. No preliminary records were used. We knew the situation from memory and it was reflected on the map....

"In addition to the supreme commander-in-chief, members of the Politburo of the VKP(b) Central Committee and the Headquarters were present, as a rule, at the reports. The commander-in-chief of artillery N. N. Voronov, the commander-in-chief of the armored and mechanized troops Ya. N. Fedorenko, the Air Force commander-in-chief A. A. Novikov, the chief of engineering troops M. P. Vorob'yev, the chief of the main artillery directorate N. D. Yakovlev, the chief of the rear of the Soviet Army A. V. Khrulev, and others were called in as necessary. They reported and provided information on their own special matters.

Politburo members usually sat along a table near the wall, face-to-face with us, the military, and with the large portraits of Suvorov and Kutuzov hanging on the opposite side of the office. Then reports were made on the drafts of directives which had to be issued to the troops. The directives of the Headquarters were signed by the supreme commander-in-chief and his deputy or the chief of the General Staff but when neither G. K. Zhukov nor A. M. Vasilevskiy were in Moscow, then A. I. Antonov was the second person to sign..."

Aviation designer A. S. Yakovlev: "The following managers of defense industry sectors participated most actively, along with the military, in the work of the Headquarters and State Defense Committee: Boris L'vovich Vannikov, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Malyshev, Ivan Fedorovich Tevosyan, Mikhail Vasil'yevich Khrunichev, and others... During the war they were often able to meet in the Kremlin office of Stalin who had daily personal contact with them and who knew about the work of each."

How were decisions made on one or another strategic question?

G. K. Zhukov: "It is well-known that any planning is groundless unless it leans on the scientific forecasting of the possible course of operations... The Headquarters of the Supreme High Command saw further and better than the Hitlerite strategic leadership... Our Headquarters clearly pictured the probable actions of the German fascist command and took measures to frustrate its purpose and secure our own goal.

Of course, the activities of the Headquarters could not be concerned only with the main operations of the Armed Forces. The war required the firm hand of the Supreme High Command on all strategic fronts--on land, at sea and in the air, and the forces engaged in the main operations needed the support of the troops cooperating with them on secondary sectors. For example, at the end of the Stalingrad counter-offensive, a number of offensive operations were also prepared and conducted on other fronts. It was this way in the southern part of our country, on the western and Kalinin fronts, at the end of 1942 and the beginning of 1943. It was also this way during the breaking of the blockade of Leningrad in January 1943."

A. M. Vasilevskiy: "As a rule, the preliminary outline of a strategic decision and the plan for its implementation were worked out by the supreme commander-in-chief within a narrow circle of people. Usually it consisted of several members of the Politburo Central Committee and GKO [State Defense Committee], and from the military--the deputy supreme commander-in-chief, the chief of the General Staff and his first deputy. This work quite often required several days... As the result of a thorough discussion, a decision was made and a plan to carry it out was established, appropriate directives to the fronts were worked up and a day was appointed to meet at the Headquarters with the front commanders charged with implementing the planned operations.

At this meeting the final elaboration of the plan took place, the schedules for carrying out the operation were established, and the Headquarters' directive was signed and dispatched to the fronts. Now the most crucial period began--preparing the troops to carry out the plan and providing them with everything necessary for this within the established time periods."

Marshal of Artillery N. D. Yakovlev: "Usually one or another matter was investigated through an exchange of opinions. The decrees of the State Defense Committee like, evidently, also the statements at the GKO, had to be always short and sweet, clearly setting forth the essence of the question or decision. Sometimes the draft of the decision was written right here in the office at Stalin's dictation... After the decree was written, a clean copy of it was reprinted right here at the machine bureau. After signing, it was delivered without delay by courier to the interested persons. In short, the energy in this matter was at a high level."

What were the interrelationships of the Headquarters to the front commanders?

I. S. Konev: "I will talk about the practice of putting together plans and directives which were composed at Headquarters. As a rule, the front commander not only reported his plan and his impressions with the map, but with his staff he also prepared a draft of the Headquarters' directive.

Starting with the general strategic concept of the Supreme High Command, the front command fully planned the operation in all aspects connected with its conduct, especially isolating questions here which exceeded the bounds of competence of the front and were connected with the necessary assistance to the front from the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command.

A draft of directives was also simultaneously prepared, in its initial form reflecting the views of the front itself on conducting the upcoming operation and proposing the appropriate assistance which the front would receive from the Supreme High Command. The number and nature of the corrections and additions put into such a draft of directives depended on how the discussion of the front's proposals went at Headquarters and how close they were to the final decision.

This planning method, which was worked out during the war, both then and now seemed to me to be reasonable and fruitful."

I. Kh. Bagramyan: "During the entire winter of 1944, the troops of the First Baltic Front continuously delivered strikes against the enemy. Finally their offensive capabilities wore out. A respite became necessary not only to prepare for the new offensive which we hoped to conduct in the summer of 1944, but also because spring was at its height. This is why in March, when we conducted the next offensive operation against the enemy's Vitebsk grouping, I decided to ask Headquarters for permission to go over to the defense. But it was necessary to enlist the support of my neighbor--the commander of the Western Front, General V. D. Sokolovskiy, whose troops were also participating in the offensive. Calling him by direct wire, I suggested that we jointly call Stalin. Vasiliy Danilovich, after agreeing that the troops needed a breathing spell, did not advise turning to Stalin: in Moscow, he said, they know the situation at the fronts poorer than we do.

When I nevertheless called the Headquarters, the supreme commander-in-chief, as always, listened attentively, without interrupting, to my report about the situation and the arguments on the advantage of curtailing the offensive and then, after a minute of silence, asked:

'And what does the Western Front think about this?'

I reported the opinion of General Sokolovskiy feeling that the Headquarters would also come to the very same decision without our request.

'Fine, we will think about it,' I. V. Stalin finished and said good-bye.

On 2 April, the General Staff reported that a directive had been signed to move all the troops of the First Baltic Front to the defensive..."

What was the working style of the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command? How was the working day of the Headquarters' members made up?

G. K. Zhukov: "During the war the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet state paid great attention to managing the Armed Forces. More than 200 meetings of the Politburo of the VKP(b) Central Committee, the Organization Bureau, and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee took place during the war years. The decisions that were made on questions of foreign policy, the economy, and strategy were implemented respectively through the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet of People's Commissars, and the GKO or Supreme High Command Headquarters."

A. M. Vasilevskiy: "The integral part of I. V. Stalin's working style as supreme commander-in-chief was his high exactingness. While it was not only stern, it was strictly justified, especially under war-time conditions. He never pardoned slipshod work or the inability to finish work even if it was permitted and the comrade was very necessary and did not have even one reproof up to that time."

G. K. Zhukov: "I. V. Stalin's daily routine was somewhat unusual. He worked mainly in the evening and at night. Adjusting to I. V. Stalin's daily routine, the party Central Committee, the Council of People's Commissars, the people's commissariats, and the main state and planning organs worked until late at night. This greatly exhausted people."

S. M. Shtemenko: "I. V. Stalin established an around-the-clock work procedure for the General Staff and personally regulated the time of his leadership staff. For example, the deputy chief of the General Staff, A. I. Antonov, who came to this post in December 1942, was supposed to work 17-18 hours a day. And I, who held since May 1943 the post of chief of the operations directorate, was allowed to rest from 1400 to 1800-1900 hours. It was in this same way that the work and rest hours of all other leadership personnel were assigned.

The reports to the supreme commander-in-chief took place, as a rule, three times a day. The first of them was at 1000-1100 hours, usually by telephone. This was my job. The deputy chief of the General Staff reported in the evening at 1600-1700 hours. At night we went to the Headquarters with a final report for the 24-hour period."

A. M. Vasilevskiy: "The reports had to be given very quickly. They discussed not only the situation at the fronts, but also assessed their operations, proposals were put in them, and requests from the front military soviets and General Staff proposals were reported. Minutes were never kept of these meetings. However, for questions that were discussed, if required, decisions were prepared right here and they were drawn up, depending on the content of the question that had been examined, as a decree of the party Central Committee or GKO, directives of the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief..."

Were there disagreements on deciding strategic questions at the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command?

N. G. Kuznetsov: "At the end of February 1943, I learned that a new large-scale landing in the area of Novorossiysk was proposed. By design, the operation was intended to be enormous. However, we did not have the means to transfer such a large number of troops and equipment. Returning to Moscow, I reported my opinion to Headquarters. Stalin did not agree with my opinion. On his orders, a special group headed by G. K. Zhukov went to the Novorossiysk area to clarify the situation on site.

G. K. Zhukov, after assessing the developing situation, agreed with us that it was not advisable now to make a new large-scale ground landing at Malaya. In my presence he reported this opinion to the Headquarters by telephone. Moscow agreed."

A. M. Vasilevskiy: "A turning point in the thorough reformation of Stalin as supreme commander-in-chief was September 1942 when a very alarming situation was created which especially required flexible and skilled military operational leadership. Right at this time he began to treat the General Staff apparatus and the front commanders differently..., to lean on the collective experience of the commanders. From that time on, one could often hear him say: 'oh, hell, did you not say that!'"

In the war years there was an institution whereby representatives of the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command were at the fronts. What were their duties?

G. K. Zhukov: "Whom did the Headquarters send as its principal representatives to the army in the field? First of all, the members of the Headquarters including K. Ye. Voroshilov, G. K. Zhukov, S. K. Timoshenko. The permanent representative of the Headquarters to the troops was the chief of the General Staff, A. M. Vasilevskiy.

Besides the principal representatives of Headquarters, generals N. N. Voronov, A. I. Antonov, S. M. Shtemenko, and others were sent to the troops.

In addition to plenipotentiary representatives, who directly implemented the decisions of Headquarters on site for this or that operation, special representatives were sent.

During the war years I personally had to go out to the army in the field as a representative of Headquarters no less than 15 times. In the same way Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Vasilevskiy also had to be at the front many times. We very often had to go to an area of military operations and participate in developing and conducting many large-scale operations such as the Battle of Stalingrad, Battle of the Kursk arc, the offensive in the right-bank Ukraine, and the liberation of Belorussia.

The Headquarters' representatives did not command the fronts. This function remained in the hands of the commanders. However, since they were given great authority, they could influence the course of battles in the areas where they were, they could correct the mistakes of the front or army command in a timely fashion, and could specifically help them to obtain material and technical means from the center. I do not remember an instance where the recommendation of the Headquarters' representative was not carried out..."

S. M. Shtemenko: "The deputy supreme commander-in-chief G. K. Zhukov and the chief of the General Staff A. M. Vasilevskiy most often represented the Headquarters in the field. Some of the front commanders at that time later confirmed that the constant residence close to them of Zhukov or Vasilevskiy made it difficult to lead the troops... However, on the whole, we think that the activities of the Headquarters' representatives justified themselves. The situation required the presence at the fronts of people who would possess the experience and power allowing them to quickly solve major problems which were quite often outside of the limits of competence of the front commander."

A. I. Yeremenko: "On 1 August 1943, at two o'clock in the morning when, as usual, the results of the combat day were being summed up, the telephone sounded. At this time I was at the command point of the 39th Army, 35 kilometers northeast of Dukhovshchina.

Taking the receiver, I heard Stalin's voice...

At the end of the conversation he reported to me his intention to come on 5 August to the Kalinin front. He set the location for the meeting in the village of Khoroshevo near Rzhev, east of the Kalinin front command point...

We drove up to a small farm, in the center of which stood a small house with cornices decorated with fretwork. Passing by tiny canopies and a room with a Russian stove, I entered a chamber and reported to the supreme commander-in-chief about my arrival and briefly about the course of the operations of the front-line troops...

After listening to my answers, the supreme commander-in-chief talked about general questions of a military and political nature. Then I. V. Stalin went up to a map of the Dukhovshchina-Smolensk operation, attached to the wall, and said: 'Report on how you have planned operations.' I characterized the operational sector and the condition of the enemy's defense in front of the Kalinin front, and then I dwelt in detail on the alignment of the sides and the resources of the front...

The conversation ended, I gathered up the documents, and everyone went outside. Vehicles were standing right there and we went to the railroad station of Melekhovo. The train on which the supreme commander-in-chief had arrived consisted of several freight cars and flatcars and one saloon-car camouflaged as an ordinary train..."

What provided the high effectiveness of Headquarters' decisions?

G. K. Zhukov: "The Headquarters of the Supreme High Command was a collective leadership organ of armed forces military operations. At its foundation lay a reasonable combination of collegiality with unified management..."

A. M. Vasilevskiy: "One thing remained stable: when developing strategic plans and when solving the largest economic problems, the Politburo of the party Central Committee and the leadership of the armed forces always leaned on the collective intelligence."

K. K. Rokossovskiy: "Our army became stronger and reached manhood in the battles. The cadres of remarkable commanders and political workers grew. The tactical, operational and strategic leadership of the armed forces improved. In the years of terrible danger hanging over our motherland, the entire Soviet nation rallied ever closer around the Communist Party and the Soviet government. The valor of our front-line soldiers was supported and inspired by the laboring valor of the workers and kolkhoz farmers, the intelligentsia, our heroic women and youth. They, the millions of tireless laborers, forged the weapons for the front, fed and clothed the soldiers, and warmed them with their own concern and the heat of their hearts."

I. S. Konev: "From the first failures in the early war period to the full capitulation of the conquered enemy, Hitlerite Germany--this was our army's great path in the past war. Is this not an outstanding historical example! This is what the great ideas of communism, embodied in the powerful socialist system of the Soviet state, mean."

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MILITARY HISTORY

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE: WW II MILITARY MEDICINE—A scientific conference on "Military Medicine During the Great Patriotic War 1941-45" has been held at the USSR Public Health Pavilion at the VDNKh [Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy] of the USSR. Taking part in it were veterans of the war, professors and instructors of the Central Order of Lenin Institute for the Advanced Training of Doctors (TsOLIUUV), military physicians, and journalists. The conference was opened by Colonel of Medical Services I. Aleksanyan, chief of the institute's military department, who pointed out that during the Great Patriotic War, thanks to the heroic labors of physicians at the front and in the rear area, 72.3 percent of wounded personnel and 90.6 percent of the sick were returned to duty. Reports by Colonel of Medical Services V. Belozarov, Professors V. Polyakov and V. Sukachev, and others were devoted to current problems in the surgical treatment of gunshot wounds, in diagnostics, and in the prevention of various illnesses. [Colonel of Medical Services N. Lyashenko] [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Apr 85 p 3] 12697

CSO: 1801/224

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

REGIONAL STATES MUST COUNTER U.S. INDIAN OCEAN PRESENCE

PM091331 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Jul 85 First Edition p 3

[Ye. Rummyantsev article: "Terrorists in the Peace Zone. Routine Session of UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean Opens in New York"]

[Excerpts] By a decision of the 39th UN General Assembly Session, the committee referred to above has been instructed to carry out preparatory work for the convening in the first half of next year of an international conference on the Indian Ocean.

In implementing its plans for the "strategic assimilation" of the region, the United States has resorted from year to year to various kinds of maneuvers, and has tried to turn the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean into a screen designed to conceal these plans. The United States has partially succeeded in this by exploiting the lack of unity among the nonaligned countries on the committee, foisting fruitless discussions on them, and speculating on the myth of the "Soviet threat" and the thesis about "superpower rivalry in the Indian Ocean."

But there can be no question of attempts by the USSR to establish control over the Indian Ocean. The USSR does not have and does not intend to create bases there, and never in all the time that Soviet naval forces have been in the Indian Ocean have they carried out any maneuvers or show of strength.

The Soviet Union has no pretensions toward control over the Indian Ocean. Consequently, there is no "great-power rivalry" in that region. Consequently, there is no "great-power rivalry" in that region. This thesis was also needed in order to place the USSR and the United States on the same level and to set the Soviet Union against the area's developing countries. And, of course, in order to justify the U.S. policy of escalation of military, political, and economic dominations in that part of the planet.

The Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocates peace and security in Asia and equitable cooperation among the continent's states. This applies completely to the Indian Ocean basin too. The USSR has stated on more than one occasion that it is ready to resume talks broken off unilaterally by the United States on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean.

The convening of an international conference is now the pivot of the struggle for a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union is prepared to work actively with other interested states to ensure that this forum takes place. But, undoubtedly, the decisive word belongs to the peoples of the countries located there. The success of the struggle depends to a large extent on their unity and their resolute, consistent, and uncompromising stance, including at the session of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean now beginning.

CSO: 1801/264

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What goal is Washington pursuing in arming Pakistan to the teeth? What role is it being given in the American scenario for developing the situation in that region? American imperialism's interest in Pakistan sharply increased immediately after the overthrow of the monarchist regime in Iran, which for many years had obediently played the part of Washington's policeman in the region. The American press openly wrote at that time that "Pakistan should now be the one to play that role." And Pentagon generals are in full accord with dictator Zia-Ul-Haq, who has frequently emphasized that his country is the "back yard" of the Persian Gulf.

It is therefore no accident that Pakistan is playing one of the key roles in Centcom, the US Central Command in the area of the Indian Ocean. Washington has foisted on Islamabad a secret agreement under which it is granted the right to make use of Pakistani naval and air bases and other military facilities. In desert areas of the province of Baluchistan and along the shores of the Arabian Sea, under the supervision of American military specialists, old bases are being refurbished and new ones constructed in Peshawar, Sargodha, Karachi and Gwadar, and electronic tracking stations are being set up. In essence, the infrastructure is being put in place to support activities in the region by the interventionist US rapid deployment forces; and to transform Pakistan into a kind of transshipment base for them.

In its partnership with Islamabad Washington is now laying stress on the article in the bilateral security agreement of 1959 that provides for the conduct of "joint military operations", and, more specifically, gives American troops the right "under certain conditions" to make a naval landing in that country. According to foreign observers, the Pentagon has obtained the consent of the Pakistani government to set up strategic military stockpiles in Pakistan in the event American troops are involved in military activities in that region of the world. According to information in the U.S. press, military bases are under construction in Pakistan at which it is planned to locate cruise missiles and Pershing missiles.

In its aggressive plans Washington intends to exploit not only the territory of Pakistan, but also the army of that country. According to information in the foreign press, the Pentagon has given Islamabad assistance in outfitting a special-purpose division of 20,000 men. Its personnel have been trained and equipped on the model of American rapid deployment forces. Washington also intends to entrust the Pakistani regime with the police functions of suppressing national-liberation movements in the region and of defending totalitarian monarchistic regimes. There are 30,000 Pakistani soldiers and advisers for these purposes there now.

For the past six years, Pakistan, driven by the temptation of obtaining further tidbits from Washington, has been serving as the support base for an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). More than 100 military training camps and centers have been set up in various areas of Pakistan with the direct assistance of the Pakistani authorities. Every year 40,000 enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan are trained at these bases, which have long since been transformed by the counterrevolution and international reaction into a springboard for armed intervention in the internal affairs of the DRA.

As stated by the American press, citing administration spokesmen, for this fiscal year the White House has planned to extend \$280 million in "secret military aid" to the counterrevolutionary rabble based on Pakistani territory, which is twice the amount appropriated in 1984. American military deliveries to the Dushmans since 1979 therefore come to total of \$625 million. The NEW YORK TIMES makes the point that this sum does not include \$100 million which officials estimate have been supplied to the Afghan bandits by certain Arab countries and by China and Israel.

Citing knowledgeable sources, the newspaper states that arms and military supplies arrive initially at Pakistani ports, where by arrangement between the CIA and Pakistan it is put in the hands of Pakistani authorities for subsequent transfer to the leaders of Dushman bands. This is gross interference by the Pakistani regime in the internal affairs of a neighboring sovereign country, and one moreover with which it maintains diplomatic relations.

Can it be only the "Afghan question" and Arab oil that draw the Americans to Pakistan? The nature of the American deliveries of weapons, and their type, quantity and deployment clearly show that the Afghan-Arab line is far from being the only line for the U.S.-Pakistan alliance. Washington is also using Pakistan as a springboard for subversive activities against India, whose independent policies do not suit American imperialism. The strings of many plots against the neighbor country go back to Islamabad, and have the aim of inciting disorders in Indian border states. As noted by the HINDUSTAN TIMES, Pakistan is counting on destabilizing the internal political situation in India by inflaming intercommunal and religious discord. Behind Pakistan's intrigues toward India it is not hard to detect the presence of the CIA.

Washington is encouraging in every way the idea being advanced in Islamabad of setting up an Islamic organization in the region, on the order of NATO, and Zia-Ul-Haq's calls for Moslem solidarity by Arab countries with a military bias. On coming to power the general started out by declaring a jihad (holy war) on the enemies of Islam. In one of his speeches he stated that: "The ideology of Pakistan is Islam and only Islam, and no other philosophy or isms will be tolerated in the country." And they are not tolerated: public whippings of political opponents and journalists who have dared to live and act in ways not in complete accord with Islam have become a commonplace feature of life in Pakistan.

The present-day course of Pakistan's leaders, regardless of whether it is being pursued under the cloak of protection from the "Soviet threat" or protection for "Islamic purity", has actually turned the country into one of the main elements of Washington's imperial strategy, and an obedient tool of American imperialism on the continent of Asia.

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CSO: 1801/224

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES ROLE OF ANGOLAN AIR FORCE

PM191059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

/S. Nkonov 'Reportage from Angola': "Air Attack"--first paragraph is editorial introduction/

/Text/ Luanda--The Angolan working people, under the leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, are successfully fighting to consolidate national independence and socioeconomic progress. However, the Angolan people are having to build a new life without laying down their arms. The apartheid regime is keeping up its open aggression and there are periodic attacks by gangs of the counterrevolutionary grouping the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola /UNITA/, which is in the pay of Pretoria. The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola /FAPLA/ play a considerable role in organizing the rebuffing of the racist and counterrevolutionary cutthroats. Our own correspondent in Luanda describes the daily combat and working life of one of the FAPLA Air Force detachments.

The capital's military airport. The compact little Alouette helicopter hovering in the air looked like a toy against the background of the powerful armored vehicles immobile on the ground. The usual panorama of army life unfolded before us. A file of landing forces with submachineguns, cartridge pouches, and knapsacks was climbing without bother or hurry on board an aircraft which was ready to take off. Technicians were bustling round a newly-assembled helicopter, preparing it for test flights. Soldiers returning to their units from hospitals, crowded round the headquarters, hoping to take advantage of a passing transport plane.

I talked to Arais Junior, political commissar of a combat helicopter squadron, in the shadow of his combat machine. He is 27. He worked as a radio editor before being drafted into the army. Since 1980 he has been flying helicopters. In his snow-white helmet and light-blue flying suit he looked rather like a cosmonaut. Without any posing or bravado, the former journalist described the daily combat life of his squadron. Three or four flights a day for reconnaissance and for combat support of FAPLA units. Sometimes it is necessary to change bases, go to remote regions, and operate in very complex conditions, counting only on personal resources, knowledge, combat experience, and equipment potential.

"Not far from the border with Zaire," the political commissar continued, "More than 3,000 bandits attacked the border town of Luau, which was being defended by a small FAPLA garrison. Two helicopters were immediately sent to their assistance. When we reached the area of combat operations, they were already fighting in the first trench. From an altitude of 800 meters we opened aimed fire against the enemy. Below was a sea of fire. We dropped even lower and started the machineguns. Climbing steeply we left the battle. Just in time, it seemed. On the ground the armor-piercing incendiary shells were too late to attack the helicopters.

"It is difficult to describe our state at the time. We were safe and sound though we had been in hell. The crews were glad that they had helped the infantry to rebuff the bandits' attack. Luau's defenders later told us that during the helicopter attack the enemy lost more than 80 men killed alone. Their command center was completely destroyed."

Trips to the areas of combat operations and conversations with FAPLA officers and men and with Col E. T. Carreira (IKO), commander of the Angolan Air Force and Air Defense Forces, confirmed that military aircraft are resolving increasingly crucial tasks at the present stage of the struggle against counterrevolution. Today the first crushing strike against the enemy is inflicted, as a rule, from the air. The skillful utilization of the modern fighters, bombers and combat helicopters which are joining the air force's armory enabled FAPLA to foil the plans of UNITA chief Savimbi to start an offensive against the Angolan capital at the end of last year. Recently the puppets from that counterrevolutionary grouping have no longer dared to concentrate big forces for frontal attacks on provincial centers and important national economic installations. They have not forgotten that it was the air force that destroyed thousands of bandits in operations near Cangamba, Luau, Sumba, and other places.

The Angolan pilots are helping the infantry to drive the counterrevolutionary rabble into the impenetrable forests and are sowing panic in their ranks. Many UNITA men who have surrendered have admitted that they realized the fruitlessness of the struggle against the people's power when they came under fire from aircraft bombing and shelling.

Military pilots are also providing considerable help to the national airline TAAC in delivering essential goods to remote regions of Angola. Roomy transport aircraft often make flights with civilian freight for the population of the provinces of Moxico, Cuando-Cubango, Uige, Huambo, Malange, Cabinda, and others. And now before our eyes FAPLA soldiers were transferring products from trucks to an air force transport plane, flying to remote Luena. The commanders of another 12 machines had been given similar missions.

...We said farewell to the commissar. His last words were literally drowned in the roar of fighters and bombers taking off. The aircraft with their pointed wings took off swiftly in pairs into the cloudless blue sky. Training flights for young Angolan pilots were starting. Major Anga, deputy commander of the Angolan Air Force, gave the thumbs-up. He was satisfied with the flying training of his wards. When the tarmac fell silent again for a time, the major said:

"Write in your reportage that it is no accident that the Angolan people call our air force the 'wings of the revolution.' The military pilots have already proved on more than one occasion the effectiveness of the modern weaponry entrusted to them. The new generation of pilots is rapidly acquiring the combat experience of the older generation. Together with the servicemen of the other categories of troops we will defeat the forces of counterrevolution and defend our country against foreign aggression."

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

TUNISIAN NAVY COMMANDER ENDS VISIT

PM031836 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 85 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Rear Admiral H.B. Fedhila, commander of the Tunisian Navy, who was on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshiov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR Deputy defense minister, left the Soviet Union 2 July.

The Tunisian guest was seen off at the airport by Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, chief of the main staff and first deputy commander of the Navy, and other admirals and officers.

CSO: 1801/264

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DPRK MILITARY NEWSMEN COMPLETE VISIT—A delegation of Korean military journalists headed by Senior Colonel Kim Ok-hyon, responsible editor of the newspaper CHOSON (INMINGUN), the central organ of the DPRK Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, visited the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial bureau 19 through 27 June. The guests familiarized themselves with the KRASNAVA ZVEZDA editorial bureau collective's experience of work to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress. They visited units of the Moscow and Kiev Military Districts, where they familiarized themselves with the combat training and lives of Soviet servicemen. The delegation visited places of revolutionary and combat glory in Moscow and Kiev. The Korean military journalists were received by Lieutenant General D. A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main political Directorate. The delegation left Moscow 27 June. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3 PM]

CUBAN POLITICAL OFFICERS RECEIVED—Delegations of political workers from the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] headed by Captain 1st Class M. Valle Miranda, chief of the Revolutionary Navy Political Section, and Colonel E. Suarez Perez, deputy chief of the Cuban FAR Central Political Directorate Propaganda and Agitation Directorate, were in the Soviet Union 25 June through 3 July at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The Cuban comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of party political work in the Soviet Army and Navy, the activity of political organs in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and preparing for the 27th Party Congress, and the life and combat training of Soviet servicemen. The Cuban FAR political workers were received by Admiral A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3 PM]

'KIEV' VISITS ALGERIA—Algiers, 3 May—(From our special correspondent). A squadron of Soviet naval vessels consisting of the aircraft carrier 'Kiev', the destroyer 'Otchayanny', and the destroyer escort 'Zadornyy' has made an official call at the port of Algiers. Vice Admiral V. Selivanov, the squadron commander, paid calls on officials in Algiers. The squadron commander held a press conference on board the destroyer 'Otchayanny'. [Captain 3d Rank V. Pasyakin] [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 85 p 5] 12697

16 August 1985

AFGHANISTAN

MISSION BY SOVIET AIRMEN DESCRIBED

PM101621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 85 second edition p 2

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin dispatch under the rubric "On Afghanistan's Soil": "Helicopter Men's Feat"--first two grafs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan--"Comrade commander, there's a fire in the hold, there are casualties." This studiously calm report was the start of a feat by soviet pilots in the Afghan sky.

But, to be absolutely exact, the feat of the Mi-6 helicopter crew began long before the dushman attacked the helicopter from the mountain antiaircraft gun placement. So the story of the Soviet pilots' nobility, self-possession, courage, and skill does not rightly begin from that moment...

Badakhshan. In this Afghan province everything comes "in superlatives"; it is the most mountainous, the most inaccessible, the most sparsely populated, the richest in natural resources, and the most patriarchal economically... These "superlatives" derive largely from its remoteness and from the absence of any kind of decent roads.

In order to facilitate the implementation of socioeconomic transformations in Badakhshan for the DRA people's government, a squadron of Mi-6 helicopters from the Soviet limited military contingent has been allocated to help it. This air subunit transports only Afghan freight and works exclusively in the interests of the national economy.

When it is flying weather there is the incessant roar of helicopter engines above the tiny airfield. It is Lieutenant Colonel G. Salnikov, commander of the squadron, and his subordinates who deliver freight to the provincial center and then to Badakhshan's districts. Grain, cement, fertilizer, fuel, clothing, and books are flown into Badakhshan. Badakhshan inhabitants--insofar as personal opportunities permit--dispatch with the same helicopters to other regions of the country livestock products, fruits, and all kinds of nuts...

Where don't our "Mi-6's" fly there! Everybody in the province knows them by their numbers. The Afghans also know the commander's surname: During

a year of flights around the "God-forsaken corners" of Badakhshan, "rafik salnikov" (rafik equals comrade) he gained a well-deserved popularity among the people. He is seen most frequently in Baharak. The helicopter pad there ranks among the particularly difficult landings, with a very complex approach, but the squadron commander, as always, takes on the most dangerous task himself.

This time too it was another flight to Baharak. On board there were 16 Afghan passengers and 7 metric tons of freight--fertilizer. After takeoff they followed the set course. The idea of a possible calamity did not even enter anybody's head: the way was short, the route familiar, the machine reliable, and the commander very experienced--the helicopter was flown by Salnikov himself.

...None of those on board the helicopter, naturally, could hear the shots above the roar of the engines. But everybody felt the attack on the hold which shook the multiton helicopter.

The shots came from carefully camouflaged firing positions. Camouflaged so skillfully--and we must give their due to the foreign instructors and advisers--that the two escort helicopters flying close by located the placement only after the shots, by the tracer.

Those who fired knew full well what freight these helicopters were flying over Badakhshan. The dushmans knew something else as well; that it was rare for the helicopter to fly without passengers. They also knew who was flying; not Soviet nor Afghan soldiers, but peaceful Afghan citizens.

They knew and they still attacked. They could have been simply bandits with the philosophy of criminals: shoot at all costs--a downed helicopter is handsomely rewarded. But the shots could have been fired by those who call themselves "freedom fighters" but who in practice hate freedom, hate the people's power and the people in whose interests this power is leading the country along a new path...

This is when the report reached the commander about the shooting and the casualties--report with which we began the story of the interrupted flight which has entered the annals of courage, patriotism, and internationalism which Soviet servicemen are writing on Afghan soil. Flight mechanic Ensign E. Bordyus was reporting.

Lt Col Salnikov, from whom the sense of responsibility as crew and squadron commander had never departed, now felt even more acutely that the course of further events would depend on his behavior, his orders, and even their tone.

"We will land!" he decided.

This was not the best decision for the crew's safety. A helicopter burns for a certain period of time. Most frequently a short period. Then it explodes. If the machine cannot be prevented from falling, an explosion occurs on hitting the ground. Or perhaps earlier--in the air... But no

other decision was possible: None of the airmen thought of themselves. Behind them sat 16 people, half of them women. If there had been no passengers, the crew could have left the burning helicopter by parachute. The presence on board of people with no possibility of escape forced him to take the decision to land.

The passengers were lucky with the crew—the most experienced in the squadron. Especially with the chief participants in the landing—the commander who had spent almost 3,000 hours in the air, and flight technician Captain Yu. Medvedev, a master of combat skills.

...Meanwhile the stifling smoke filled the pilot's cabin too. So what about the hold? The passengers worried Salnikov most of all. He did not know how civilians would behave in such a situation. The main thing was to prevent panic. As if in confirmation of the commander's anxious thoughts, three Afghans losing their composure burst into the cockpit to escape from the fire.

"Order must be ensured in the hold": this order of the commander was addressed to Ensign Bordyus.

And then yet another round hit the helicopter. Now it was from a large-caliber machinegun. Armor-piercing incendiary bullets penetrated the pilot's cabin between the commander and the flight radio operator, Ensign Yu. Kozlov. The floor caught fire. Now in the smoke Salnikov could not even make out the instrument panel. He thrust his head through the window. This was the only way he could choose a suitable landing site...

The escort helicopters circled above to cover the landing of the heavy machine now losing height.

In such a situation you must be ready for anything. Some of those who had entered the cockpit seeking to escape fell on Salnikov. Somebody's hands—it was impossible to see in the smoke—convulsively seized the pilots' shoulder. Somebody hung onto his right arm which was steering the helicopter. Losing control of their senses, people rushed to the window to jump out. The steering hand which had been seized continued with difficulty to turn and the helicopter, which was obeying the pilot with increasing difficulty, began to rock...

"Pull them off!..."

It took Medvedev and Bordyus considerable efforts to establish relative order on board.

The cockpit was burning. The blinded airmen were now operating by touch. The skin seemed to be starting to split from the heat.

The helicopter plunged steeply down. It almost crashed. During that struggle, short in time but mercilessly consuming the whole reserve of physical and nervous forces, it all hung on Salnikov, his skill, and his authority. If he had given in to any weakness, the crew would have sensed this and it is difficult to say how it would all have ended.

Flight technician Capt Yu. Medvedev did everything to ensure that the burning machine's engines kept working. His flying experience and composure also played a considerable role in saving the people. Without letting the machine crash, the pilots headed for the ground. The burning, almost uncontrollable helicopter did not crash, but landed before exploding.

When the helicopter landed, Lt Col Salnikov could have immediately jumped to the ground. But his commander's duty and male chivalry--there were women in the cabin--forced him to free the access to the open window and, falling back into the interior of the burning cockpit, to help evacuate the Afghans from the helicopter which was on the point of exploding. Lt Col G. Salnikov and Capt Yu. Medvedev left the helicopter last.

"Everybody away from the helicopter!"

Moving away from the burning helicopter, the people fled toward the mountain, hoping to take refuge there from the explosion. But the mountain met them with bullets. The dushmans were firing. At everybody in turn.

The Afghan men and women, whom the Soviet Airmen had saved in the air, now sought protection from them on the ground. A young Afghan pressed himself to the ground next to Lt Col Salnikov as he set about defensive measures. The others lay down close to the other airmen. Only an Afghan girl, having survived the fiery hell in the air, covered 100 paces on the ground before she was hit by a dushman bullet...

Rescue soon came, by air. And by land. But the joy of the rescue could not dispel the bitter grief of the survivors for those whose lives had just been cut short. Navigator Senior Lieutenant V. Vilchevskiy and the youngest crew member, co-pilot V. Belyakov, will never again rise into the sky. They died saving and defending peaceful Afghans in battle, where their main weapons were courage, nobility, and skill.

CSO: 1801/264

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW TV DETAILS AMBUSH ON ROAD

LD111746 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Jul 85

[From the Vremya newscast; video report by correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy]

[Text] We are presenting this reportage from a column of heavy Kam AZ's, hundreds of which transport freight vital to the national economy and the people of the republic every day along the roads of Afghanistan. [Video shows Leshchinskiy reporting from inside open truck in mountainous terrain] We have been on the road for many hours now. Mountain passes, steep slopes and intense heat--the drivers of these roads have long since become used to all of this. But on the roads of the republic things happen that one can never become accustomed to. It may be said that the forward edge of the undeclared war against the DRA passes along the roads of Afghanistan. It is here that bandits set up ambushes on the road in gorges, caves and on ledges. [Video shows trucks moving along road]

This is how it happened this morning, when, having negotiated a mountain pass, the column approached a steep incline first to engage in battle was the column's cover detail, but a unit forming part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, which was summoned by radio, was already hurrying to the point of the latest bandit raid. Together with the fighters of the Afghan armed forces, our soldiers are protecting a road of vital importance to the republic. It was a short-lived battle, but still a battle, in which the men of the unit of senior Lieutenant Vladimir Alekseyenko again demonstrated their training and skill and great courage in fulfilling their international duty. [Video shows an explosion, cutting to a smoking truck; back view of three armed men on armored vehicle, one firing from artillery weapon; cut to man with field glasses; three soldiers dash from vehicle holding rifles; further shots of men running across barren terrain with weapons]

[Begin Alekseyenko recording] [Video shows Alekseyenko in combat gear, with group of his men, all armed, some standing, some seated, in front of armored vehicle] One of the jobs facing our unit is to help our Afghan comrades, but basically, we are fulfilling combat tasks in protecting the roads. Those who excelled in this battle were Senior Lieutenant Solovyev, Aleksandr Arkadyevich; Lieutenant (?Ivonin), Andrey Grigoryevich; snipers Junior Sergeant Donskoy and Lance Corporal Gerasimov. Many of the lads in our unit are fulfilling their international duty with honor and have been decorated with top

government awards. That is why we can say with confidence and honesty that we will help our Afghan comrades to build a new life. [end recording]

They are still young, these officers and men, but the combat valour many of them have shown has already been recognized by awards that bring honor to an experienced man from the front, too. Senior Lieutenant Alekseyenko himself became a recipient of two red star orders on Afghan territory.

"Rafiq" in Dari means comrades, and "dushman"--enemy. Each Afghan attaches a particular meaning to these words, for in them lies the true meaning of everything that is now happening in this land. [Video closes with further shots of column moving along barren terrain].

CSO: 1801/264

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW TV REPORTS BOMB BLAST IN MAZAR-E SHARIF

OW102359 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Jul 85

[From the Novosti newscast; Mikhail Leshchinskiy video report, including interview with (Abdul Jamir Zarifiah), governor of Balkh Province, Afghanistan]

[Text] Our correspondent in Afghanistan Mikhail Leshchinskiy reports:

[Begin video report] [Leshchinskiy] [Video shows damaged building, rubble] This house in the very center of one of the oldest and most beautiful cities in Central Asia, ~~Mazar-e Sherif, was blown up by bandits. As a result, dozens of peaceful residents--old men, women, and children--were killed or injured.~~ However, not only this stunned the townspeople. The explosion occurred very close to a famous mosque.

Using religious slogans as a cover, the hired killers are waging a struggle against their own people and the religion they respect. To persevere, and win, in this undeclared war foisted on Afghanistan is the most important task in the present stage of the national democratic revolution. The social base of the new regime is expanding steadily. More than half the growth in the number of party members is accounted for by craftsmen, petty traders, intellectuals, and religious figures. The role of precisely these levels of the population is also growing in local organs of self-government.

I would like to present (Abdul Jamir Zarifiah). He is a well-known religious figure in Afghanistan. Yet, at the same time, he is also a member of the PDPA and, quite recently, was appointed governor of Balkh Province, one of the country's largest provinces in the north.

[(Zarifiah), speaking in vernacular with Leshchinskiy providing Russian translation] At the present stage of the April Revolution, the party is doing everything to ensure the welfare of the Muslim working people, and for the progress of the people. The people's power respects religious sentiments, and the fact that I am the governor confirms this.

It is our task now to describe all this to the people who support the revolution and must do everything for its victory. [end video report]

CSO: 1801/264

AFGHANISTAN

KIRGHIZ RAYON NEWSPAPER DEPUTY EDITOR ON COMBAT DEATH

Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 4 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by N. Kochkorov, the assistant chief editor of the Bazar-Korgonskiy Rayon newspaper EMGEK JALYNY, under the rubric "The Soviet Character":
"They Said He Would Become a Teacher..."]

[Text] ... Life. What is more valuable than a person's life? Among the Kirghiz people, the elderly, when pleased by the young, give the blessing, "My child, may your life be long." So that a new-born child may live a happy life, his mother will keep a vigil till dawn, forsaking sleep, not closing her eyes, and singing lullabies. The mother will also gaze at her son, who sometimes dozes and then jostles and suckles the breast at his mouth, ~~totally untroubled about anything, and will make the wish, "May~~ you be healthy and live long." In the life of the people there is no greater happiness than for life to be long. Private Aripjan's mother Shirinkhan-ene also wished a thousand times for her son to be happy. His father would long look forward when returning home from work to getting little Aripjan to run to meet him and to enjoying the embrace of father and child. And then his father Torojan and his mother Shirinkhan would look and laugh at the effort of their son who, unable to walk, would fall while trying to follow in his father's footsteps....

How quickly the days pass! The Aripjan who only yesterday was learning to walk was not studying in the 10th grade. One day the class adviser, physics teacher Karim Ergeshov, summoned him, and they talked for a long time. The young teacher had been constantly concerned about the future of the foremost student in the class he had been the adviser of for four years. Aripjan had excelled in his lessons as compared to the other pupils. While the history teacher thought he would be a good historian, the physical education teacher thought Aripjan would turn out to be an excellent athlete. And yet in his own mind the class adviser really wanted Aripjan to be a physicist. This was because, following the practical assistance he had shown his teacher in decorating the physics classroom, K. Ergeshov had been pleased that Aripjan liked physics so much and had mastered it the best. At the question, "Aripjan, so what do you want to be in the future?", he smiled and said confidently, "To tell the truth, my first goal is to serve the Homeland in the ranks of the Soviet Army. I would like very much to be a soldier. And afterwards I will enroll in a physical education institute, and I would like to test my abilities at being a sports instructor

in the village and at farming." You can believe everything he said. While he would say he wanted to follow his father's profession and be a peasant and machine operator, the fiery sentiment of youth would have also drawn him into sports.

Thus when Aripjan successfully completed No 10 School imeni Frunze in 1980, he worked on the family farm until April 1981. Each day he would go out into the fields and would admire the expansive fields of crops. The event on 4 April 1981 was one of the unforgettable days of his life. That day he became an adult when he was called into the ranks of the Soviet Army. When Aripjan wrapped his arm around the neck of his beloved grandmother Inoyatkhan and said, "Grandma, I am going off to be like the heroes in the jomoks [folktales] you used to tell, and yet you're about to cry again and not be proud about it." He consoled the heart of his 78-year-old grandmother, and truly at that time he compared himself to the young hero in a jomok that she used to tell. That day in Seydikum Valley, which has become a homeland for farming, his 10 brothers and sisters, his father and mother, his grandmother, his classmates, and his fellow-villagers waved good-by to Aripjan and saw him off to the boundaries of the Homeland. At first he served in the scorching sandy deserts of Turkmenistan and put his youthful energy through some harsh tests. In those days his unit received a special instruction, and it set out to carry out the internationalist duty....

It was near the end of October 1981. Aripjan had washed in icy water before the soldiers got up and was walking to and fro likening this place to his own land.... Before you know it, the morning gymnastics had begun and are in full swing. That day the unit Aripjan was serving in had been given a special assignment. They had been engaged to undertake work in improving the surroundings of a village on the edge of a forest. Just past noontime, when the work was coming to an end, enemy fire was suddenly and unexpectedly heard from all directions. The soldiers who had been working untroubled hastily took cover and started to fall back. But Aripjan made a heroic response to their senseless attack and forced many of the enemy to retreat. But the enemy's number was large. To the words of the sergeant, "Aripjan, get back! It's impossible for us not to retreat," he whispered in response, "Just a minute, just a minute, let me give them their due just a little more; there can be no pity for the scoundrels, comrade sergeant." While the sergeant's words "Fall back, Tolonov" were resounding in his ears, the blood-thirsty enemy of the new order, who crops up before your eyes and then flees, stood up. Suddenly his left shoulder seemed to heat up. Seeing that warm blood was trickling down his army shirt, Aripjan consoled himself by thinking that it was nothing. Not long thereafter his eyes began to grow dark, and he could not drag his right foot. But he was not deterred from his goal. Despite how terrible he felt, for an instant the land where he was born, his white-haired grandmother, the pensive face of his father weary from work, his mother, and his precious brothers and sisters appeared before his eyes. The warm feeling that swept through his heart gave him strength and became his hope. With all the effort he had, he stood up, but fell down again. Just as the blue sky lets you know how good man's life is, the gun that was just clattering had no sound,

and the space all around was becoming totally peaceful and quiet. Aripjan, as he was losing consciousness, urged on his comrades, saying, "The enemy cannot win, my friend, run, run,"....

That day in the village of Seydikum Aripjan's family was untroubled by anything, living in the embrace of a happy life. While a sky full of stars captivates, an icy wind stirred by an autumn moon bites at the face. On television a concert program by soldiers was being broadcast. Little Aybek pointed out to his mother a soldier who was singing and said, "Look, he's like my big brother Aripjan. Remember, he sang to us like that too," and his simple child's world was plunged into wonderment....

"Private Aripjan Tolonov perished heroically while showing courage in the performance of internationalist service. His bright image and unique courage will never be forgotten. His name will be retained forever in the company's memorial book." The stern voice of the commander who spoke these words distressed those in Aripjan's unit very much. The entire regiment saw the young soldier, who perished courageously, off on his final journey....

Life. How valuable it is! His age--19 years. At such a time a person looks at life with boundless desire and ardently wants to achieve many things. Aripjan had such a great desire for life, and he strove toward many noble goals. He was a teen-ager who loved his Homeland immeasurably and who was profoundly devoted to the ideals of communism and educated in the spirit of Soviet patriotism. His friends, fellow-villagers, and teachers loved him boundlessly and used to say, "Aripjan is a bright young man, he'll be a fortunate person who earns the gratitude of the people."

A hero is not born a hero. Courage is not created out of nothing. All of it is the result of the character of the present-day Soviet man, the result of the Soviet life. Private Aripjan Tolonov too is someone who has boundless love for the people and the land, his brothers and sisters, and his parents. Not only that, but when he was in school, he was in friendly communication with pioneers from the fraternal socialist republics, and he received many letters. He was pleased about their happy life and wrote to them about himself. Such is the Soviet character. There is nothing more valuable for a Soviet soldier than for mankind to live in equality and freedom with peace on earth.

On 6 April 1982 a Decree conferring the Red Star Order upon Private Aripjan Tolonov was ceremoniously read before the unit he served in. Shortly thereafter a ceremony like that took place at No 10 High School imeni Frunze where he received his education. The Bazar-Korgonskiy Rayon Komsomol committee secretary D. Nyshanbayeva announced at a ceremonial meeting of the pioneers the resolution bestowing the name of the young hero on the squad [druzhina] at the school where he studied.

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AFGHANISTAN

PRAVDA ON DEVELOPMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT

PM121124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "DRA Main Transport Routes"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 Jul--Afghanistan is a country without access to the sea. Nor does it have any railroads as yet. That is why road transportation is the main type of communications linking individual regions of the country with the outside world. The DRA government devotes great attention to the development of road transportation, which plays an important role in socio-economic life.

Afghanistan's most important transport route, which handles the main flow of foreign trade goods traffic, is the highway linking Kabul with the port of (Khayraton) on the banks of the Amu Darya river via the high Salang Pass. The volume of freight shipped along this artery, despite the continuing sabotage on the part of counterrevolutionary gangs, has grown by 200,000 metric tons in comparison with last year.

CSO: 1801/264

AFGHANISTAN

DRA AGITPROP CAMPAIGN DESCRIBED

PM121439 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 July 1985 second edition publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word "Dispatch from Afghanistan" by Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin entitled "In the Valleys of Helmand." It describes a recent 2-week agitprop campaign in Afghanistan's Helmand Province, which borders on Pakistan. The campaign was conducted by decision of the PDPA Central Committee and involved "two combat agitation detachments, representatives of the PDPA Central Committee, armed forces political organs, the national fatherland front, and women's youth, and religious organizations, doctors, a concert party, and journalists--170 people in all." Numerous meetings, talks, and movie shows were held to publicize the measures being taken by the party and the government to develop the DRA economy and enhance the people's well-being. Such campaigns always involve risks for those taking part in them, because the dushmans are violently opposed to them. But this time, the dispatch states, "not a single aimed shot was heard, unless you count a few mortar shells fired at a combat agitation detachment as it was returning from Gereshk to Lashkar Gah, accompanying 54 trucks with national economic freight to the provincial center. The rebels fired hastily, and the closest mortar shell exploded some 50 meters from the column." The dispatch concludes by noting that some "bandit formations" have already signed cooperation treaties with the "people's power."

No further processing planned.

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